PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,688—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1906. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday, 1 P.M. 1906	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
13th Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
27th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th ,,	CHINA	7912		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		
24th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st ,,	PERSIA	7951		
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
21st ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
19th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan, 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	19th Apr. ,,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	17th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	3rd Feb 1900.
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	3rd March 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. [illegible], 3rd class Rs. [illegible]
For further Particulars apply to

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THE ELLERMAN CITY LINER S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY," will SAIL Direct from BOMBAY via MARSEILLES to LIVERPOOL about the 27th of March. Electric Fans and Lights throughout.

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Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
* BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st Jan. 1906
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal[illegible]	6716	8th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	27th ,,
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	13th March
MASSILIA	J Thomson	5091	24th ,,
NUBIA	Hy. Taft	3551	11th April
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6716	8th May
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrck	3069	23rd ,,
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne R.N.R.	5124	8th June

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively. All Return Tickets are available for 2 years. Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc. Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort. The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by the B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer between Karachi and Bombay. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over stain their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LAMA	2170	Mon.	15 Jan.	11 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch
DWARKA	1700	Tues.	9 Jan.	4 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thur.	11 Jan.	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	12 Jan.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, on MONDAY, 15th Jan. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,015 tons, on or about 30th Jan. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 19th Jan

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

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Agents,—Bombay,
8th January, 1906.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	[illegible]
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1906.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. ,,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. ,,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May, ,,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	[illegible]

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† NIPPON	L. Scich	6,316	24th Jan. 1906.
*† CHINA	A. Leva	6,000	1st March ,,
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Matcovich	6016	20th March ,,
*† AUSTRIA	R. Collelani	7600	9th April ,,
MARQ. ACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4766	20th ,, ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. [illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 4 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
PERSIA	P. Crazlietto	5,894	28th Jan. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

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Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SULTAN	2881	Burmeister	15th Jan. 1906.
* GENERAL	2361	Pens	26th ,, ,,

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

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A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 5th December, 1905.

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GAITERS, PUTTIE LEATHER, ENGLISH MAKE	from Rs.	17
NEW TWEED CAPS FOR RIDING	,, ,,	4

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MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiatic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

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PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co.! etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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372 ACTUAL FIRES

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NAPLES FIGS (2 lb. Baskets). MALAGA RAISINS, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS, (Italian).
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FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
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THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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DRESS CIRCLE—CHAIRS	3	0
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GALLERY (NATIVE ONLY)	0	8

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Performance at 4 sharp.
Doors Open One Hour Earlier.

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COL. BOB LOVE ....Manager.
R. ALTON............Agent.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MADHOWDAS GOCULDAS PASTA has contracted to PURCHASE from LUXUMON VINAYECK JAYAKAR and LUXUMON VINAYECK JAYAKAR Assignee of the right, title and interest of his son SHAMRAO LUXUMON VINAYECK JAYAKAR, RAMCHANDRA LUXUMON JAYAKAR, NARAYEN LUXUMON JAYAKAR and MORESHWER LUXUMON JAYAKAR, the two last named being minors by their father and natural guardian the said Luxumon Vinayeck Jajakar the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of lease, mortgage, gift, incumbrance, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this date otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference or regard to any such claim or claims if there be any.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land of which the Church of the Lady of Hope is the Fazindar together with the dwelling house and other erections standing thereon, situate at Kavlewady Street outside the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows or or towards the North by the property of Louis Rodriques, on or towards the South by the property of the Church of the Lady of Hope, on or towards the East by the property of Hormusji Dinshaw, and on or towards the West by the Public Road called Kavlewady Street, and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 875 street No. 16 in Ward D and which said premises are in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants. Dated this 8th day of January, 1906.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a Bonus of 2 per cent per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th January, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd till WEDNESDAY, the 17th Proximo, both days Inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 21st December, 1905.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
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WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.
THE ORCHID.

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FRIDAY, 12TH JANUARY.
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		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Adventures of Gerard, by A. Conan Doyle	0	8
The Pilgrim's Progress	0	6
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WHITTAKER'S ALMANACK, 1903. Paper 14 annas. Cloth ...	2	3
WHITTAKER'S PEERAGE, 1906. ...	3	1
WHO'S WHO ...	6	9
HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES AND USEFUL INFORMATION Relating to all Ages and Nations, By the Late Benjamin Vincent. Revised and Brought up to Date by Eminent Authorities. Containing the History of the World to the End of 1903. Pp. 1487...	15	12
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The late Sir SAMUEL BAKER, the famous Nile explorer, wrote: "For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction. Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout. For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills."

Mr. JOHN EASTMAN writes in 1903: "For 16 years I have taken Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and they have been the only medicine that has ever done me any good."

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS CURE ALL RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

Sold Everywhere at 1/1½ and 2/9 per box, and of KEMP and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Troutpool, 2210 tons, Captain J Laurie, sailed yesterday for Sharpness, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain O M Milberg, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, 19th December, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain J Maclean, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain F Chappell arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurachi via Cutch Mandvi with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 368 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2292 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow 24th November, via Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and 3 horses.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Annam, 5877 tons, Captain Malaval, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hankeon 22nd November via Kobe with a general cargo, and Mr Jackson, Mr Rutherford, and Mlle Kœnig as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Annam s	Malaval	Hankeon Nov 22
	Dagfred s	Milberg	Bangkok Dec 19
8	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow Nov 24
	Kola s	Chapell	Karachi Jan. 6

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Alavia s	Davison	Jeddah &c
	Bengal s	Dunckley	Jeddah &c
	Madura s	Maclean	Persian Gulf
	Troutpool s	Laurie	Sharpness
	R I M S Dufferin s,	Warden	Rangoon
	R I M S Canning s,	Marsack	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Australia for Liverpool &c.
„ Rubattino for Genoa &c.
„ Iria for Trieste &c
„ Castello for Hull &c
„ Sultan for Zanzibar &c
„ Kola for Persian Gulf
„ Landaura for Persian Gulf
„ Sirdhana for Calcutta &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio-Rubattino Compana's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 6th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Imperator left Trieste for Bombay on the 5th instant, is due here on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Stephanotis s—12 bales wool G Gamanmal 198 bales cotton fly and waste P H Chichgar and Co; 5000 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 66 bales wool D Goolabchand 74 bales hemp Hirjee Govindjee 4500 cwts bonemeal M Jamal 44 bales wool Bartholomew and Co

Australia s—72 bales wool J Moolchand 67 bales wool The Bombay Co; 47 bales wool H K M Jaitha

FOR GLASGOW

Australia s—9178 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros

FOR SPAIN.

Australia s—21500 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Crewe Hall s—10000 cwts cottonseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales hemp Essufally Tajbhoy 2000 cwts cottonseed H Dense 898 cwts cottonseed Arjoon Khimjee 1081 cwts methyseed Baner Krause 40000 cwts cottonseed W Becher

FOR HAVRE.

Annam s—2001 cwts linseed and 2001 cwts gingellyseed E D Sassoon 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwts linseed Volkart Bros 2009 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 520 cwts myrabollams W Becher 1 bale cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 1850 bales cotton Ralli Bros 700 cwts myrabollams W Becher

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annam s—301 cwts gum Kiddle Reeve and Co; 1310 cwts fertilizer Croft Mody and Co; 875 cwts rapeseed Hurri Kanjee 350 cwts myrabollams W Becher

Trentham Hall s—2000 cwts bones H H Suleman and Co; 700 cwts myrabollams W Becher

FOR HAMBURG.

Angola s—290 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 285 bales cotton fly K Visram 108 cwts gum 55 cwts ajmaseed D Vallybhoy and Co; 485 bales cotton K Hurmukrai and Co

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros 500 bales cotton Glade and Co; 109 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—1450 bales cotton Volkart Bros 100 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 4520 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 250 bales cotton The Bombay Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Istria s—440 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 4002 cwts gingelly seed J Fachiri

FOR VENICE.

Istria s—3.0 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros

R Rubattino s—500 cwts olibanum Ramjanally

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—3000 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—17 chests opium Talati and Co; 85 chests opium P and O S N Co 27 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 3 cwts gonda horns M H E Ellis

Capri s—40 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 198 bales twist Phirozsha B Petit and Co; 100 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist Talati and Co; 100 bale twist N Phiroz

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 9.

It is notified for information that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place at Santa Cruz on Wednesday the 21st March.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 9.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun drill at the Town Hall compound to day Tuesday at 8-15 p m—6" B L Gun drill at Colaba North Fort on Thursday the 11th inst at 9 p m

No 2 Coy—10" R M L Gun drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters this evening at 9-15 p m—6" B L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort on Thursday the 11th instant at 9 15 p m

MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the officers, non commissioned officers and men of No 1 Coy at the B V A Club on Wednesday next the 10th instant at 6-30 p m.

A Stiffe, Capt R A
Adjut B V A

Notice, B V A Rifle Club

The following is the result of the spoon competition of the 7th instant.

200 yards.	Score		Points		Total
Capt W C Linlott	30	+	3	=	33 a
Gr A W Barker	31	+	0	=	31 b
Gr W J Mason	33	—	4	=	29
Sgt T S Dawson	27	+	1	=	28

a winner of 1st Spoon
b winner of 2nd Spoon

500 yards.					
Capt W C Linlott	31	+	3	=	34
Gr H Holden	23	+	3	=	26
Gr M J Mason	29	—	4	=	25
Gr A W Barker	24	—	0	=	24
Gr O M P Clyne	24	—	5	=	19

The next spoon shoot will take place on the 14th instant at 300 and 600 yards

The Club Blend Cup will also be fixed for at 300 yds.

There will be a meeting of the Committee at the Club on Friday the 12th instant 7 p m

(Sd) G W Murray, Sedgt
Hon Secretary

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING,

Bombay, January 9.

28. Detail—To-day Tuesday the 9th instant "F" Coy. will parade at St Mary's College Byculla at 8-15 p m Dress-Drill Order, plain clothes Subject-Infantry Training 1905 Sections 76 to 85

29. Enrolment—The undernamed Volunteers having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to "D" Coy. No 5778 Vol C Dudley and No 5779 Vol H Callaghan.

30 Strength—The undernamed N C Officers having left the Station are struck off the strength from this date.—No 5032 Sergt T Johnstone "F" Coy.—No 4125 Sergt B R Gillespie "F" Coy.

31. Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar is placed at the disposal of the O C "D" Coy every day this week,

32. Musketry—The 113th Rifle Range at Santa Cruz is placed at the disposal of O C "C" Coy for Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th inst.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan. 6.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	89 1-2	= — 1-16
3 do. Rentes	98 3-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-4	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 7-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	29 11-16	= — 1-8
2 months hence	29	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	64 1-4	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·10	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·42	= — 3-4
New York Demand	4·85 3-4	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 do	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1-2 do	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 do	= unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 do	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-8 do	= do
7 day market loans	2 7-8 do	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £3,50,000 for South America.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1 1-2 Jan. done steady

WHEAT—
Wheat firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 45 1 2 + 1-2 A.-M. sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 46 A-M buyers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-16

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6 19—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 52,000. Futures closed quiet.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·05	6·08	6·11
—5	—5	—6
April-May	May-June.	June-July
6·14	6·17	6·18
—6	—6	—5
July.-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct
6·19	6·11	5 89
—3	—6	—3

Receipts at U S Ports	14,000
Do last year	32,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	21,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	11·75 — 10 } a
Futures, month of March	11·41 — 21 } a
Do do. July	11·62 — 19 } a

a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11·9-16 — 1·8
Futures, month of March	11·59—28
Do. do. May	11·69—30
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock at Interior Ports Correction	743,000
Stock at Liverpool	1,059,9[illegible]
Stock at London	11,0[illegible]
Total visible supply	4,630 [illegible]
Total visible supply East Indian	204,000
Total Quantity in sight	7,100,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday 6th Jan. 1905:—

Cotton	21,952 bales.
Wheat	1,939 cwts.
Linseed	5,473 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	810 do
Gingellyseed	10,801 do
Poppyseed	2,112 do
Groundnut	261 do
Castorseed	3,680 do
Rice	2,965 do
Myrabollams	7,916 do
Cottonseed	33,080 do
Mowraseed	292 do
Gram	nil
Joowar	do
Maize	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin, Rs. 40,500 from London ex s s Delhi

BOMBAY, JAN. 8.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 3-32d to 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	171
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	146 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	206 1-2
Japan 30	do.	...	149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97·9
1st Settlement, 31st January	97·13

Money Market. Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 4th Jan.	8	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 4th „	8	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 19th Dec.	5	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
LINSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready ...	7	14	0
Forward April-May ...	8	4	0
RAPESEED.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	7	2	0
Do. Forward	7	4	0
POPPYSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready ...	8	14	0
Forward Apl.-May	8	12	0
CASTORSEED—Tone firm.			
Ready ...	34	0	0
GINGELLYSEED—Tone strong.			
Howree Khandeish ...	46	8	0
15 per cent Mixed ...	45	8	0
WHEAT—Tone steady.			
Delhi Forward April-May...	5	2	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000 Bales
Imports	1,000 „

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5 95	5·98	6 01
—10	—10	—10
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
6·04	6·07	6·08
—10	—10	—10
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·09	6·01	5 79
—10	—10	—10

COTTON.—Notwithstanding the decline in Americans our local market is steady and quotations are unchanged. Sellers are unwilling to reduce their rates, and the enquiry from buyers is slack. Closing "Sutta" quotations are as follows:—

Bengals Fully Good January ....Rs. 190
Broach M.-G. Good March............ „ 253

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...197	189	...	25th Jan.
Bengals (M.-G.) Ry. terms...	...205	195	...	25th Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...207	197	...	25th Jan.
Oomrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	219	213	...	25th Jan.
Khandeish, (M.-G.) ...	...214	208	...	25th Jan.
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.) Karanja do. (M.-G) Akola do. (M.-G.)	220	214	...	25th Jan.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	... 230	224	...	25th Jan.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	233	227	...	25th Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...	237	231	...	25th Jan.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	268	...	258	25th Mar
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	218	212	...	25th Feb.
Yeotmal (M.-G.) ...	236	230	...	25th Jan

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 31st December as compared with the statement of the 6th Jan.:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 31. Rs.	Jan. 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	87,00,000	89,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,68,411	53 61,929
Public Deposits at Branches	42 19,089	31 18,3[illegible]3
Other Deposits	6,75,8[illegible]4[illegible]6	7,03 79 996
Post Bills	7,136	13 228
Sundries	21,13,425	20,88,038
Rs.	9,74,90,527	9,93,59,483
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,21,56,023	1,21,51,607
Other authorised Securities	36,93,[illegible]35	36,89,052
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,78,941	95,00,706
Loans do. do. do.	1,14,87,048	1,32,17 602
Bills discounted and purchased	3,37,38 878	3,45,70 253
Dead Stock	2,95,893	2,70 818
Stamps and Stationery	8,349	5 051
Balances with other Banks	12,80,732	8,72,804
Sundries	3,20,07[illegible]	3,23,179
Cash	2,59,32,256	2,51,93,416
	9,76,90,527	9,98,59,488

CAPT. G. H. BURGOYNE, late of the 93rd Highlanders, has died at Dalmeny. He served for a short time in the Crimea, and went through the Indian Mutiny, being present at the capture of Lucknow and the storming of the Begum's palace. Retiring from the Army in 1872, he was appointed Governor of Dover Prison, and afterwards governor of Durham Prison.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVANS—December 25, at Bhagalpur, the wife of H W Evans, Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail Bhagalpur, of a son.

GIFFORD—January 4, at Mysore Mine, Marikuppam, the wife of Arthur Gifford of a daughter.

GOODALL—January 6, at Madras, the wife of H C A Goodall, Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BERRINGTON—TURNER—December 28, at St Michael's Church, Jhansi, by the Rev J Gomperiz, Trevor Davies Berrington Director of Indian Telegraphs to Fanny Rice Turner, daughter of George Turner of Naples.

Bombay.
Dec. 1905.

Rx

1/4 Floral Mouth Elixir,
(Kemp) 1 bottle.

1/- Dentists Tooth Powder,
(Kemp), 1 bottle.

-/8 Equatorial Sanitary Tooth Brush,
(Kemp), —one.

m. Use morning and evening,
M. D., D. Sc. London.

To be dispensed by

Kemp & Co Ltd

7 Elphinstone Circle,
or at their branches.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 10-17m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-41m., 4-29 a.
Novelty Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company. 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Bombay Improvement Trust, meeting 4-30 p.m. S. T.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo on the maidan as 5-30 p.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT AT CUMBALLA HILL.—Mr. J. H. Symington, residing at Anstey Lodge, Cumballa Hill, has reported to the Police the theft of several silver articles from his dining-room some time on Sunday afternoon.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Abdulla Baba aged 55 years employed in the Adamji Peerbhoy Mills, at Tardeo, was on Sunday evening, greasing one of the cog-wheels of a machine when his arm was caught in the strap, dragged in, and badly crushed. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Sakarabai, a Hindu woman, aged 16, residing at Chinch Bunder, was, on Sunday, standing near a naked burning kerosine oil lamp when her saree caught fire and she was badly burnt about the body, from the effects of which she died on Sunday night

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. "Afghan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 (standard time) to-day.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "India" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. (standard time) on Saturday the 13th inst. Supplement mails will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. (standard time) on the 14th instant.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.— The High Court re-opened yesterday on the termination of the Christmas vacation. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided in the Appeal Court while the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston sat in the second court on the Appealate Side On the Original Side of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott sat in the three courts respectively. The High Court will, in future, open at 11-30 a. m. and close at 5-30 p. m. (standard time) each day.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D, and Officers of 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day:—

March	Reconnaissance	Hewitt
Overture	Masoniello	Auber
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan
Polka (Cornet Duet)	The Friendly Rivals	Godfrey
Selection	Veronique	Messager
Valse	Lactotia	Fahrbach

A NOTABLE LECTURE.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster will lecture at the Bowen M. E. Church this evening at 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Foster is one of America's most gifted and eloquent women, who has for many years been a leader in the cause of temperance and morals, and at the special request of President Roosevelt, she has recently visited the Philippines, and made a tour of inspection in the interests of the American Government. She is now extending her tour around the world, and has been speaking in a number of Indian Cities, awakening much interest and enthusiasm. Bombay is to be congratulated on its opportunity to hear this famous speaker and able advocate of temperance.

SELLING CIOCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hassan prosecuted Kaderbhai Shaikbhai, a Borah lad for selling yesterday, cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. Evidence of Mr. Cooverji Darashah, Abkari Inspector, showed that on information a man was sent to buy cocaine from the accused with marked coins, after he had been examined by a "punch." The accused sold some cocaine, to the informant, and a search of his house in Full Gully showed him to be in possession of six packages of cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DERANGED STATE OF MIND OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged Lila Emery, a European woman aged thirty-eight, residing at Haines Road, Byculla, with being drunk on Friday last, at the A. C. Market and with failing to turn up in the Court. She was arrested yesterday morning on a warrant, when it was discovered that she was of a deranged mind. She was a danger to others inasmuch as she always kept a razor under her pillow, and a knife was always handy about her. The accused maintained herself, for sometime past by pawning some of her jewellery with "Marwaries." She was ordered to be sent to the Police Surgeon for the examination as to her state of mind.

ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST A ZANZIBAR MERCHANT.—On a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Zanzibar, at the instance of the agents of the firm of Messrs. Goolamhoosain Bandiali Sowji and Company against Rahimtoola Dossa, a partner in the same firm, for his arrest in Bombay on the alleged of charges criminal breach of trust, criminal misappropriation and falsification of accounts, in respect of moneys belonging to the firm, which deals largely in wheat, grains and sugar at Zanzibar, Rahimtoola Dossa was arrested on Saturday last in Bombay, and was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday morning in Chambers, when he was allowed to be released on bail in his own recognisance of a sum of Rs. 10,000 and two sureties each for Rs. 3,500, to be deposited in clean Government papers or cash, and was ordered to appear before the Magistrate of Zanzibar on or about the 15th of March next. Mr. Oliviera, pleader, appeared on behalf by the complainant while Mr. P. Byrne of Messrs. Smotham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the accused.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE CYCLIST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspecter Power prosecuted one Ganesh, Budhan a Hindu coachman for having driven his carriage on the wrong side of the road, on Saturday afternoon, and thereby causing inqury to a Parsee lad named Dhanjishaw Dosabhoy. Evidence showed that the accused had his carriage hired by a European. On the day in question he was driving it in the direction of Hornby Road, from the Church Gate Street, when opposite to Messrs. Whiteway's, he took a turn into Gunbow Street, where his horse ran into the complainant, who was riding his cycle and knocked him off his machine which was damaged. The complainant had through the fall, smashed his spectacles and had one of his teeth broken. Several witnesses swore to the fact that the accused at the time of the accident drove the carriage on the wrong side of the road. The accused pleaded not guilty, but he was convicted and fined Rs. 50 If fine be recovered the whole amount was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE QUEEN'S FUND.

THE King, acknowledging receipt of the first copy of "The Queen's Christmas Carol," expresses his full appreciation of the spontaneous initiative of those eminent authors, artists, and composers who have desired to co-operate by their talents with the Queen in providing funds for the relief of the unemployed, and sincerely hopes that an idea so happily conceived may be successful.

The Queen, on Dec. 19, drove from Buckingham Palace to the Albert Hall, where a concert was held in aid of her fund for the unemployed. The Queen arrived at the hall punctually at two o'clock, and the whole audience rose as she entered the royal box, while the massed bands played the National Anthem and the military trumpeters sounded a fanfare. She remained a considerable time.

UNEMPLOYED AT ST. PAUL'S.

A march of the unemployed to St. Paul's Cathedral from Trafalgar Square took place on Sunday, Dec. 17, but as a demonstration it was something of a failure, for the muster of unemployed in the procession was small. At two o'clock about 500 of the unemployed assembled in Trafalgar Square. They came principally from St. Pancras, Westminster, Hackney, Southwark and Walworth, and marched to St. Paul's by way of the Strand and Fleet Street. On arrival at the Cathedral their ranks were considerably increased by men from the East End.

At a quarter-past three, when the service commenced, there were no signs of the expected visitors but when the Lord's Prayer was being said the great doors opened, and the men trooped into the Cathedral. The sound of the clergyman's voice was drowned by the noise made by the men proceeding up the aisle. From outside came the sound of cheers mingled with snatches of the "Marseillaise," and other songs, and it was not until the psalms were being chanted that anything like order was restored. Seats had been reserved for the processionists in the Cathedral, but the service was not special for the occasion except for the offering up of a special prayer for the unemployed. Until the anthem was reached, the conduct of the men left little to be desired, but then about 300 of them rose and walked out of the building. The police did what they could to maintain order, but were powerless to stop the noise. On the steps of the Cathedral, red flags were waved, revolutionary songs were sung, and here and there an orator addressed his comrades. But the leaders of the men did their best to maintain order, yet their appeals for a respect for religion were answered only by shouts of derision.

With the Cathedral there was a large attendance of the general public. Canon Newbolt was the preacher. Selecting as his text "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand" the preacher said that John the Baptist was proclaiming a kingdom This was always a dangerous thing to do. But John the Baptist was no courtier. 'Public evils and private wrongs were to be remedied, and here was a new Government proclaimed. The Canon urged the exercise of patience while wise measures to deal with the distress were being thought out "Destitution and hunger and want ought to be and must be attended to at once by wise remedies."

The Unemployed broke in on this with loud hand-clapping, the applause stopping the preacher for a few seconds. "They do not brook delay," the Canon proceeded 'but you would be the first to say you do not want mere charity." The applause was repeated and the preacher was again interrupted.

After the service, the western steps of the Cathedral were thronged by the processionists, holding aloft their red flags and singing songs. "Dare to be a Daniel," was one of the songs selected. That was the hymn, said Mr. Williams the men's leader, which Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, sang on those steps 20 years ago. Let him dare to be a Daniel now, cried Mr. Williams, amid the cheers of the crowd. The police by this time had begun to move the shouting and singing crowd from the Cathedral steps, and then the men moved off in procession.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

Mr. George Herring has placed at the disposal of the Salvation Army a sum of £100 000, for the carrying out of a scheme of home colonisation of the unemployed. A portion of this sum is at once to be expended in an initiatory experiment, and the remainder is to be furnished as required. The scheme involves the provision for each settler of five acres of suitable land. The whole amount advanced by Mr. Herring is ultimately to be repaid by the Salvation Army to King Edward's Hospital Fund in annual instalments of £4,000. "General Booth" has addressed to the King a letter announcing Mr. Herring's benefaction and briefly explaining the object to which it is to be devoted.

THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

HIS MAJESTY'S "COMMONWEALTH'S" STEAMING.

DURING the 30 hours' steam trials of the Atlantic fleet, on the way home from Gibraltar, the Commonwealth proved herself the fastest battleship. The following are the results of the steaming:—Eight hours' full-power, 19·4 knots per hour; 12 four-fifths power, 17·7 knots per hour; 10 hours three-fifths power, 16·5 knots. The coal consumption was also satisfactory. Capt. R. H. Peirse, M. V. O., has been appointed to the battleship Commonwealth, in succession to Capt. J. Startin, who will be relieved in the command on Dec. 28, in accordance with the Admiralty Memorandum. Capt. Peirse is three years' junior to Capt. Startin. He entered the Navy on July 15 1873, and was promoted to sub-lieutenant on Sept. 4, 1878, lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1881, commander, Jan. 1, 1893, and captain on June 30, 1900. Capt. Peirse was present at the bombardment of Alexandria as lieutenant in the "Inflexible" on July 11, 1882, and also served throughout the Egyptian campaign, being awarded the Egyptian medal with the Alexandria clasp, and the Khedive's bronze star. From the commencement of the South African war in October 1899 he was continuously employed until July 1900, on the Sierra Leone division (white man's grave) of the Cape and West African station. Capt. Peirse has held the command of the cruiser "Bedford" since Nov. 14, 1904, and will be succeeded in that appointment by Capt. Herbert Lyon, of the battleship "Trafalgar," in the Devonport Reserve Division.

TO-DAY, his Excellency the Governor opens the Panalal Jain High School. The ceremony commences at 5 o'clock.

THE death is announced of Major-General T. M. Shelley, of the Indian Army, which has taken place at his residence, Brookhayes, Withycombe Raleigh, Exmouth, at the age of 76. The second son of Mr. W. Shelley, of Canterbury, Kent, he entered the Bengal Army in January 1851, being posted in the following September to the 11th Bengal Native Infantry. He was actively employed throughout the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. For his services he received the medal with clasp. Reaching the rank of Colonel in July 1881, he was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in December 1887, and advanced to the rank of Major-General in August 1890.

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PIANOFORTES.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1906.

THE ELECTORAL STRUGGLE.

WHEN Mr. Balfour resigned and a General Election became unavoidable, an impartial observer advised the conflicting parties as to the tactics they would best adopt. The defensive armour of the Unionist party, he remarked, consisted too often of apology, while the ammunition of the Liberals was made up exclusively of vituperation. As he said, there was as little need for apology as there was for vituperation, and both methods are out of date. At the same time he was forced to admit that the Liberals would be wise if they remained constant to vague charges and violent words. Argument being beyond their reach, they had better fall back upon "folly" and "profligacy"—cries which, although unjustifiable, appeal to the unthinking mob. The only charge that can be brought against the late Government is that it has kept them out of office longer than they like, and that in face of the Septennical Act will not stand. The advice we refer to has apparently not been lost on party agitators and the Liberals have entered upon a campaign of mud-throwing and abuse which is not at all creditable to them, but which they believe is the only means by which they can hope to attain their end—victory at the polls. The Conservatives, on the other hand, have abandoned their apologetic attitude and have assumed one equally unaggressive in which they warn the electors, that, though Liberal Councils may be divided, Home Rule for Ireland looms in the near future. They may alienate much Irish sympathy by so doing, but they may also further divide the Liberal Camp. But they can risk Irish support in foreign affairs the more safely owing to the vigilance of the Labour Party. Working-men candidates are springing up in unexpected quarters and unless they can be conciliated, they will persist in their candidature, and if unsuccessful themselves, they may split the Liberal vote in constituencies to such an extent as to let in Conservatives whose chances might otherwise be small.

To the enlightened Liberal elector it would be more satisfactory if his leaders were more in unity as regards their policy. To the mob it matters little. But of the former there are many who have expressed dissatisfaction as to the want of clearness in the party proposals. They are told by one that Home Rule will form one of the most prominent planks in the platform. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was the first to make the promise. He now seeks to modify it, so as to bring his utterances more in conformity with those of his colleagues, and he is not now in favour of a separate Parliament for Ireland, except such as would be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. That will not satisfy the Nationalist party and the Liberals must, in consequence, make up their minds to win a sufficiently large majority to face a possible Unionist and Nationalist combination. On the subject of the Fiscal Policy practical unanimity prevails among the Liberals, who are determined to stand by Free Trade, notwithstanding the multitude of unemployed who jostle them in the streets and the decline of various industries owing to unrestricted foreign competition. But this is due rather to error of judgment than to a deliberate extinction of the dictates of conscience. With regard to their declarations on the subject of Chinese labour in the Transvaal the case is different. And Mr. Balfour did not hesitate to say that the Liberal leaders had done a gross injury to the morals of the country by their atrocious falsehoods and electioneering cry of Slavery while not intending to expel the coolies. Both sides know equally well that the white man would not for a moment do the work on which the cooly is employed and Sir Edward Grey showed the hollowness of of his colleagues' observations, when at Bedford, he told a Liberal gathering that stopping the importation of Chinese labour would have to be followed by establishment of a responsible Government to put the Transvaal on a equal footing with other colonies, and Mr. Gladstone at Leeds had to confess that the removal of those coolies would produce financial and industrial chaos in South Africa.

Liberal promises are increasing and becoming increasingly unlikely of ever being fulfilled, particularly those held out by Mr. Lloyd George. Electoral meetings are becoming more rowdy, for the free and independent elector—he who does not think—is being led to believe that under a Liberal Government all the blessings that can attend poor suffering mankind will be secured. So he is the less tolerant of the other side and doing all he can to prevent its champions obtaining a fair hearing. It is not by any means unprecedented, this organised interruption of meetings. Methods of obstruction vary, so also the means of dealing with it. On occasion, gangs of men from the other side will gain an early entrance to a meeting-place and will by systematic interruption prevent a speaker being heard. They will throw cayenne and assafœtida so as to disperse an audience and as a last resort wreck a building. In dealing with a single obstructor it is customary in most places to put him out; in others to hand him over the heads of the audience on to the platform, but it is fortunately not often that it is found necessary to call in the police as was the case on Friday night in Manchester. It appears, however, that rowdyism is one of the processes by which the Liberals hope to succeed this time and Reuter tells us that scarcely a Conservative meeting is free from disturbances. Still all is fair in electioneering war and the interrupted will look back upon the incident with as much amusement as the interrupters. Without these little ebullitions of feeling party warfare would be very dull, though perchance the best representatives would have a greater chance of being elected if the contests were free of rowdyism and the rowdies were disfranchised. But there is no probability of this reform ever being effected, for it must be remembered that there are rowdies on both sides, and both sides prefer a little excitement at Election times.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN BOMBAY. THE report of the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay, issued yesterday, contains several points which are worthy of notice. In one passage the Director reproduces the remarks of Principal Selby on the Matriculation Examination, as at present conducted "for the special benefit of a public, which is largely inclined to abolish all ages." The complaint is often heard," says Mr. Selby, "and there is some foundation for it, that Hindu students are wanting in intellectual curiosity. We should hear less of this if the University would recast its English paper in the Matriculation Examination. Hindu boys, to start with, are, I imagine, as full of curiosity as other boys are, and there is no reason why education should not stimulate and direct their natural inquisitiveness. But when they find that the surest way to pass into the University is to learn long strings of English idioms, and columns of words like collusion and collision, which are easily mistaken for one another, it is not surprising that they devote their time to this deadening process, nor is it wonderful in the result, if they hate the sound of the word education and loathe the sight of a book. This should be altered: and, further no boy should be allowed to matriculate before he is 17. This, I conceive to be required in the interests of boys, both physically and mentally. I make these few suggestions with some little hopefulness, now, because I think that by this time politicians must really have talked themselves out on the subject of University reform, and it is not unreasonable to expect that education, for the furtherance of which Universities exist, may now receive a little attention." Another matter to which we would direct attention is the suggestion made by Principal Paranjpe of the Fergusson College. We do not know that it is likely to be carried out under the present local Government; but it is nevertheless worthy of adoption. It is that professors should in turn visit Europe, and thus improve their knowledge and broaden their ideas. The Professional Colleges seem to recognise the value of travel for their students, if not for their professors, and three tours are reported upon in the blue-book before us. A Geological excursion under Professor Page was made, and the party travelled via Baroda and Ahmedabad to Mount Abu, visited Meghnagar and the manganese mines, the agate mines of Rattanpur in Rajpipla and the basaltic columns of Dharavi near Bassein. An Agricultural tour was undertaken under Professor Knight to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay, the Parel Veterinary College, the Matunga Sewage Works and the market gardens of Bassein. Thence the party went to the experimental farms of Surat and Nadiad, the cattle farm at Choradi and the sewage farm at Ahmedabad, returning via the Tapti Valley Railway to Jalgaon and Ahmednagar and thence visting Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum. The students of the Engineering branch who took up Sanitary Engineering as an optional subject went to Bombay and were enabled to study the Shone sytem, the Sewage experiment at Matunga and various other questions connected with Sanitary Science.

BASE INGRATITUDE. MR. HALL CAINE is in trouble. He is being criticised, which is not new to him, but having elected himself the "deus ex machina" of Manxland he feels it rather keenly that there should be those who dare to suggest that in the House of Keys his room is preferable to his company. The discontents are in the minority, but they have said forcibly that as he spends so much time "abroad" and cannot do his duties in the House he had better give up his position to a man who will carry out his obligations. Much practice in the art of advertising has given Mr. Caine the knack of appealing to the susceptibilities of his public. "No one" he says, "regrets my frequent absence and irregular attendance at the meetings of the Legislature half as much as I do, and it is a constant grief to me that from one cause or other I am unable to spend a large part of the year at home in the beautiful island I love so well; but I am not so vain as to believe that my absence is so serious a loss either to Manxland, or to my good Ramsey itself." Unfortunately there was no one present on this occasion except a practical interviewer and so no one to shout, "No, no." Obviously, it would not do good to the novelist's reputation if he were to be turned out of the House of Keys when he has so long claimed to be the leader of thought in the whole of Manxland and his plea of loyalty to those who elected him is a justifiable excuse for ignoring what he seems to regard as ingratitude. In this opinion he is not wrong. The Isle of Man owes its present popularity almost entirely to the writings of Hall Caine, and as long as he is alive the little island could get along quite profitably without the expense of the advertising office in Ludgate Circus. The discontented Ramseyites should take this view. There is one other question, however, which affects his seat in the House. Mr. Caine has very strong views on the Manx licensing laws which he proposes to assimilate to the very foolish ones of England. The opposition to the most sensible plank in his platform, namely, that Magistrates personally interested in the trade should be prevented from sitting on the bench, shows that there are vested interests in Manxland which have, undoubtedly, benefitted enormously by Mr. Caine's personal, and, indirectly, impersonal, advertising campaign. So whichever way the subject is regarded there seems nothing but ingratitude to the most useful member of the community. Mr. Caine should retaliate and devote himself wholly to Scandinavia for a few more novels; or he might even write "Manxmen as they really are" which would be a new field of resarch for him.

UNINTENTIONAL BLASPHEMY. A LETTER recently appeared in the "Daily News" signed by Mr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, of Ceylon protesting against certain parts of "The Blue Moon" which is being played at the Lyric Theatre. He bases his complaint on that in the "Sketch" of October 27th appeared a full page picture of Mr. Passmore "hiding" in a statue of Buddha. We agree with Mr. Coomaraswamy when he continues "What an outcry there would be if the figure of Christ or even of a Christian Saint were treated thus by an Oriental nation of "heathens." Although this is putting the case in strong terms, yet it is not too strong. Christians have their command to preach the gospel, but the contumely which is often heaped upon other religions by well-meaning enthusiasts is utterly opposed to the teaching of a creed which is essentially tolerant. We prefer to put down the fact of which complaint is made to ignorance or bad taste, but we use a stronger word for Mr. Redford, the official reader of plays for the Lord Chamberlain. Were he to spend his time vetoing such things as this, he would have less opportunity for annoying a large section of the public which wishes to see such plays as those of Ibsen and others. Mr. Redford would put a ban upon Shakespeare if he were a modern author. For the things that really matter Mr. Redford has no eye. He has had a real chance of justifying the existence of his post and has signally failed. Therefore it is to be hoped that those reponsible for the piece will realise how great is the bad taste of continuing to do what must wound the religious susceptibilities of an enormous number and will arrange to do away with that which offends, if indeed they have not already done so.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 9 p. m. on January 7th, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales will stay at Barrackpore until this morning, when they will return to Calcutta by river, but will not land there as the Guide will take them to Saugor roads. There they will embark on the Renown for Rangoon.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Dufferin, Commander St. L. S. Warden, sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th December, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 268,619 mds. and of Rs. 22,456 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned three years' programme of railway construction and maintenance in India, involving an expenditure of fifteen crores annually, half of which will be on new lines. The sanction for 1906-7, is absolute and that for the two following years provisional.

IT has now been arranged that the Tashi Lama shall leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on the 12th instant, and thence travel by easy stages to Gyantse by way of the Chumbi Valley.

IT is notified that between India or Burma and Massachusetts in the United States Press telegrams may now be sent at Re 1-1 per word via Suez and the North American cables.

WE regret to hear of the death on Friday night of Mr. O. T. Hemsley, Superintendent of the Government Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, from small-pox after a short illness. Mr. Hemsley was trained at Kew and had been in Lahore only a few years, but in that time he had practically reclaimed the Lawrence Gardens and was fast making them the rival of public parks which have great advantages in soil and climate over Lahore. He knew his profession thoroughly, and was a good man at getting work done; his untimely death is a public loss.

CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, who died at the Great Central Hotel, on London, Dec. 16, was the eldest son of the late Mr. George Lawrence, a Monmouthshire Magistrate. He volunteered for service in the Crimean war with his company of the Monmouthshire Militia, and was gazetted as ensign in the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in November 1854. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol in 1855, including the assault of the Redan, receiving medal and clasp and Turkish medal. He also served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the siege and fall of Lucknow and the operations across the Goomtee, under General Outram, for which he obtained the medal and clasp. He was also at the taking of Fullerher and Salish under Lord Clive.

COLONEL WILLIAM CAREY, C.B., late Royal Artillery who died on Tuesday, December 19, at his residence, the Oaks, Portswood, Southampton, at the age of 72, served in the Afghan war 1880 in command of the Royal Artillery lines of communication and afterwards at Kandahar. He commanded the Royal Artillery in the Burmese expedition of 1885-86, and received the thanks of the Government of India and the Companionship of the Bath for his services. Colonel Carey, who was the son of the late Major-General Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H., married in 1864, Julia, third daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Hewett, Rifle Brigade, a son of the first baronet of Netherseale.

THE death took place on Dec. 13, at his residence, Buckleigh, Westward Ho! North Devon, of General George Nicolas Channer, V.C., C.B. General Channer, who was born on Jan. 7, 1843, was a son of Col. George Girdwood Channer, R. A. He was educated at Truro and Cheltenham, and received his first commission in the Indian Army in September 1859. He served in the North-West Frontier of India campaign, 1863-64, and was present at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass, receiving the medal with clasp. He next served in the Perat Expedition, 1874-75, and it was at this time that he performed the act of gallantry for which he received the Victoria Cross. On the night of Dec. 20, 1875, he crept alone to the rear of the enemy's stockades, getting close enough to hear the voices of its garrison and to discover that they had placed no guard in that quarter. He summoned his men and the party dashed forward, and under Capt. Channer's lead rushed the stockade, the officer shooting the first man dead with his revolver. The stockade was of a very formidable nature, and it was owing to the courage and foresight of Captain Channer that there was not the great loss of life which would, in all probability, have followed an attempt to seize the position at the point of the bayonet. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and received in addition the Victoria Cross, the medal and clasp, and the brevet of major. He also served in the Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78, the Afghan War, 1878-80, when he was present at the forcing of the Peiwar Kotal, and the Hazara Expedition, 1888, where he commanded a brigade. For his services in these campaigns he was several times mentioned in despatches, received the Afghan medal and clasps, was given the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and in April 1889, was made a Companion of the Bath. In November 1901 he was placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. General Channer married, in June 1872, Annie Isabella, daughter of John Williams Watson.

THE RURAL LABOURER.

THE subject of the relationship between modern town life and the country workman has recently been discussed by Mr. Frederick Verney, L.C.C., in so vivid a light that I venture to believe considerable benefit may accrue if some of the various points, which he has brought into focus are recognised on the one hand by modernisers of the city and on the other by the non-progressive leaders of thought and action in the rural districts of our country. It is generally agreed amongst men of experience in relation to rural labour and the career of the workman who migrates to the town that increased wages are not the only cause of the change which he feels it desirable to make. He finds that life in the country is slow, uninteresting, unpromising; that there are no side-lights to illumine his path, no prospect of progress, no hope of independence. He sees, too, that a life of toil on the land—a life with little or no leisure for the cultivation of a small garden, and a wage so small that he is unable to lay aside the smallest sum from week to week to provide against sickness and old age—can only end in the workhouse, or, it may be, as the pensioner of his sons and daughters. Those who, like myself, have spent their lives on the countryside, says Mr. James Long in the "Manchester Guardian," will remember numerous instances in which the aged father or mother, or it may be both, have been maintained by sons and daughters, who, with families of their own, too often find the burden intolerable, and one which, from the point of view of its demands upon their limited purse, utterly prevents any attempt to save, much less to undertake the smallest enterprise in the hope of reaching a higher step on the ladder of progress. Mr. Verney points out that during recent years the artificial attractions of the towns have been increased with infinite trouble and with the aid of public money. In every large centre there are complaints of over-population and lack of employment, and yet simultaneously the very authorities who make these complaints are increasing the attractive nature of urban life, and thereby inducing the solitary countryman to exchange his tedious and difficult if simple life for the more tolerable social atmosphere which public money has created. And thus it is that while over-population and lack of work for the unemployed increases the burden of the urban ratepayer, the inhabitants of the country are subjected to difficulties and losses which they are less and less able to bear. Thus, too, the whole community, urban and suburban people alike, are paying the penalty of a one-sided effort, excellent in itself, but crippled because absolutely nothing is done in the rural districts in the same direction.

Here, then, Mr. Verney has put his finger upon one of the great difficulties of English life. Granted that public parks and play-grounds, public libraries, and adequate education for the children of the poor are essential in the town and the city, is it not also true that they are equally necessary in the village and the small market town? If it is true that the countryman seeks change, healthy attractions, and amusement, with more leisure to enjoy both, and better education for his children, how is it that little or nothing is done in any part of England in these directions? I venture to suggest—although I may be condemned for my pains—that the owners and occupiers of land, who are themselves suffering in so many cases for want of more and better labour, are precisely those who occupy the majority of seats on district and county councils and oppose almost any and every proposition which is made for the benefit of the labouring classes in the directions to which I have refferred. Nothing would prove more helpful to the farmer than a labourer who has undergone a real and thorough technical training. Such men if they were general, would quickly place our agricultural system on a higher plane. However dignified we may rank it, at this moment it is suffering for want of specialism at hands of both masters and men. I cannot suppose that the intelligent farmer believes in his heart that a young man who has received a thorough training both in the practice and science of farming is inferior to one who has received a practical training alone. On the contrary, it will be admitted that by adding a grasp of scientific principles to an equally competent grasp of practical knowledge a tenant of land is placed in a position to accomplish what is impossible at the hands of the man who is a practitioner alone. And so it must be with the labourer. How can we suppose that a lad whose education has been confined to the curriculum of the existing average village school, which he quits at the age of thirteen or fourteen to work on the farm, is properly equipped for his life work? The thing is as ludicrous as it is impossible; and yet under the existing system there is no hope of anything better. The teacher, as I have pointed out on previous occasions, should in the case of a school in an agricultural district be equipped with sufficient practical and scientific knowledge of an agricultural character to enable him to give to his pupils a thorough grounding in matters relating to rural life. Mr. Verney proposes that lads well grounded in elementary schools where nature study has been practically taught should receive county council scholarships and be placed in charge of farmers selected for the purpose, under sufficiently elastic arrangements, so as to suit his requirements and to comply with the conditions which further education demanded during the progress of the allotted term. A boy awarded a scholarship should be sufficiently intelligent and useful to induce a tenant farmer to accept him under mutually advantageous conditions; and where these conditions were carried out on both sides a few years would convert a youngster of thirteen into a skilled workman trained alike in the most important department of farm labour and in those elementary if scholastic subjects which are so essential in the man placed in charge of live stock and implements and of the cultivation of the soil.

Mr. Verney does not believe that the problem will be solved by bringing the country employer into closer touch with the unemployed in our towns. He thinks that, paradoxical as it may seem, the farmer of the future will have to look to the elementary schools of London and other great cities in order to replenish that class of labour which is so rapidly vanishing from the country. That farm wages are too low will be admitted by all men of experience; that the farmer is unable to pay more in most instances is equally true; but, given increased skill and knowledge, the work will improve, and the pay will improve with it. There can, however, be no improvement in the work without an improvement in the intellectual fibre of the workman. To-day the money spent on rural education is more than wasted. It is essentially misapplied, and to this misapplication is largely due the present superfluity of unemployed workmen in towns and the deficiency of skilled and unskilled labour in the country. When Lord Reay recently spoke on nature-study in Board schools he remarked that it was not desired to introduce a new subject into the curriculum; "the intention," he added, "was to make living world the groundwork for other lessons." Mr. Verney points out that nearly 900 children are now boarded by the London School Board outside the county. Here, then, is a commencement. They have been to some extent unfitted for town life, but let them drift back into their homes in the London slums and the advantages which they have derived from a change of location, atmosphere, and experience will in large part be wasted. If such children were to receive a course of practical training on the land a career would be before them and their life-work determined. And so with the girls. Let them be educated, and subsequently enabled to gain experience in the practice of milking, butter making, cheese making, bacon curing, and in the lighter departments of the garden and the farm, on the principle adopted at the magnificent school near Louvain—where 1,200 peasant girls are trained—which I described a year or two ago, and they in their turn would exert an influence which would be impossible at the hands of men and which will make for progress and working-calss prosperty.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILMOT FAWKES, the new Commander-in-Chief on the Australia Station, speaking at a luncheon in Sydney on Dec. 20, said his Majesty wished him to assure the people of Australia of his affectionate interest in them, and his regret that he had never been able to visit Australia. The King thanked them for the services they had rendered in South Africa, and hoped they would do all that was possible for their own defence.

H. C.-B.'S ADDRESS.

A PROGRAMME OF CRITICISM.

PRESENT FOREIGN POLICY TO BE CONTINUED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 8.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Premier, in his Electoral address declares that "by renouncing the undesirable characteristics which we had formerly detected in their foreign policy the Unionists have made it possible for us to pursue a substantial continuity of their policy without departing from the friendly and unprovocative methods adopted by the past Liberal Governments. It will be our duty," Sir Henry says, "to uphold economy, self-government, civil and religious liberty and Free Trade, and to repair as far as possible the mischief wrought during recent years by the Unionists in connection therewith. Further, it will be our duty to secure social and economic reforms."

RUSSIAN LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

French Financiers Cautious.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Paris "Temps" says that though opposed to a public loan, the French houses are prepared to advance to the Russian State Bank on adequate guarantees the sum of gold required to maintain the value of the rouble thus enabling Russia to await a propitious moment for the loan.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

M. Kokovzoff, ex-Minister of Finance in Russia, has been interviewed in Paris and said the crisis had never been such as to impair Russian credit. The extraordinary expenses amounting to 493 million roubles for the repatriation of troops and payment to Japan would be met by borrowing abroad.

The recent repressive measures had, he said, brought the Anarchists to their senses and public peace was henceforth secure.

In the course of an interview a correspondent had with Count de Witte, the latter said he was confident Russia would emerge rejuvenated from the present crisis the reports of which had, he said, been exaggerated.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

Count de Witte on the Situation.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Italian newspapers are continuing their warm support of the rights of France in Morocco and welcome the appointment of the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, author of the Franco-Italian and Anglo-Italian agreements, as a delegate at the Conference.

Count de Witte, in an interview, said he was convinced that the reports of the aggressive attitude of the Kaiser at the Morocco Conference are unfounded. Germany pursues an exclusively pacific policy and the Conference will terminate without difficulties.

THE WAR STORES ENQUIRY.

Two More Arrests.

Two more non-commissioned officers have been arrested in connection with the War Stores Enquiry.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

Two More Regiments Go to the Philippines.

The United States Government has decided to send two additional regiments to the Philippines. It is explained that this is a precautionary measure due to the possibility of American interests in China requiring protection owing to the change China is undergoing.

THE NILE STEAMER SERVICE.

A German Combine.

The Hamburg-American Company has concluded an Agreement with the Anglo-American Nile Steamers Company increasing the capital of the latter which will henceforth be known as the Hamburg and Anglo-American Nile Company. The Hamburg-American takes up the new capital and builds a number of luxurious Nile steamers.

ILLNESS OF SIR GRANT DUFF.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff is lying critically ill in London.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. nnd O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 p. m. yesterday, and the same Company's s. s. Moldavia left for Colombo and Australia also at 9 p. m. yesterday.

MR. R. E. MONTGOMERY, of the India Office, has been directed to make a special investigation into the diseases of camels under the orders of the Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "RENOWN."

PREPARATIONS TO EMBARK FOR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

H. E. Lord Minto returned to Calcutta to-day from Barrackpore. He bids goodbye to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Prinsep's Ghat to-morrow morning prior to Their Royal Highnesses' embarking for Burma.

H. M. S. Fox has arrived at Saugor with H. M. S. Renown. The Hyacinth and Perseus left Calcutta today to join them as escort for Royal Party to Burma.

CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE GOLCONDA TEAM WINS THE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

In the finals in the Polo Tournament here to-day, the Golconda team beat the 15th Hussars by three goals, two subsidiaries to two goals, two subsidiaries, thus winning the Cup.

There was a large gathering at the polo match today which excited great interest owing to the reputations of the two competing teams, Lord Minto handed the Cup to the Golconda combination afterwards.

The fifteenth Hussars started favourites, but were outplaced.

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The High Court have admitted a plaint of F. D. Bellen, a licensed branch pilot, claiming one lakh twenty thousand rupees damages against the Secretary of State, for withdrawing his license under the new age regulations.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRIALS POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The Committee of the Automobile Association here announce that owing to paucity of entries, the proposed trials are indefinitely postponed.

DROWNED WHILE OUT SHOOTING.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

I regret to hear that Mr. W. H. Kennedy clerk in the Foreign Department of the Government of India who was on short leave in Berar was drowned in a tank last week while out shooting with his nephew who also lost his life. It seems they were in an old punt which sank from the bank. Neither body had been recovered when the news was despatched.

THE LIMBDI PALACE FIRE.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 8.

THE palace of the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi is now nothing more than a mass of charred ruins. The fire was discovered at about midnight by a servant who went to the kitchen in the Zenana. It had already obtained a strong hold and after an alarm had bean raised all over the palace. Their Highnesses the Thakore Saheb and the Maharani left the building. Help was soon forthcoming in the shape of the local fire appliances, but they could do little good as the building, was already blazing in all directions. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the town arrived and assisted in moving a part of the valuable contents of the building, but that which has been rescued is insignificant in comparison with the treasurers that have been lost as only things on the ground floor could be reached.

Even yet it is not known how many lives have been lost. The remains of five policemen and two watchmen have been found, but the total roll of victims is thought to be over twenty. So far no reason for the fire has been discovered.

BANK BUILDING BURNED.

SERIOUS FIRE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 7.

SHORTLY after business hours on Friday evening, it was discovered that the roof of the building of the Bank of Bengal here was on fire. It is believed that it originated through the overheating of the chimney of the record room fire. Fortunately many of the clerks were still in the building, when the fire was discovered and they were able to rescue the books and other valuable papers and to take them to a place of safety. Mrs. Florence, the wife of the Agent, was in her quarters at the time and after sending a messenger for help, superintended the removal of everything that could be reached. The flames spread with remarkable rapidity and the small appliances which were at hand were totally insufficient for even keeping the fire in check. After a time an additional hose cart arrived and there were plenty of helpers to use it, but in the end the building was almost completely gutted. Most fortunately the fire never reached the strong room and therefore no damage was done to the most important part of the bank premises.

ROUND-THE-WORLD MOTORISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden have now reached Agra, via muttra, on their way to Calcutta, and have travelled 3,397 miles in India, and 28,497 miles round the world. They leave for Lucknow on Tuesday.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

QUITE the best sport of the season was shown on Saturday last. Altogether some 18 yachts competed in the three races. Several new yachts put in their appearance. "Turquoise," under new ownership was seen for the first time for two years and "Melody" also hoisted her colours for the first time this season. Another new appearance was the "Yellow Peril" sportingly sailed by a crew of "Orientals." The anchorage now presents an animated appearance. "Forella" has taken up her moorings in her new guise as a Motor Yacht. Breeze was light, from N.W., but freshened a little just before the finish.

"A." CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

All four yachts got away to a good start. Eileen IV. soon showed her heels to the others, and rounded N. Karanja someway in front of Melody, Turquoise and Sapphire who were all three close together in the order named. It was a close reach to the Committee Vessel in which "Turquoise" overtook Melody and the first round ended thus:—

Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arr'l.
Eileen IV	Mr N N Wadia	4 40 5
Turquoise	M F J Preston	4 44 35
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	4 45 40
Sapphire	Mr R H H Hopkins Capt Muter, R E	4 50 8

Melody, however, ran passed Turquoise on the run to South Karanja Buoy. On the beat home Turquoise again overtook Melody and nearly succeeded in taking her time of her. The race ended as follows:—

Boats.	Entered by.	Time All'ces. M S	Time of Arrival	Corrected Time
Melody	Mr J B K Macbeth	17 0	6 8 2	2 6 2
Turquoise	Mr F J Preston	11 0	6 3 30	2 7 30
Eileen iv	Mr N N Wadia	Scratch	5 55 20	2 10 20
Sapphire	Mr R H H Hopkins Capt Muter, R E	11 0	6 9 22	2 13 22

Melody won the first prize.

"B." CLASS YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

There were five starters in this class. "Erin" and "Yellow Peril" crossed the line first, closely followed by Trixie, Pixie and Janetta. On the run to N. Karanja Buoy, Erin and Yellow Peril kept their lead; the buoy being rounded in the following order:—Erin, Yellow Peril, Trixie Pixie and Janetta. The two leading yachts appeared to get into doldrums and even passed by Trixie and Pixie before rounding S. Karanja Buoy. On the beat home, Trixie overtook Pixie and these yachts kept their lead and the race finished as fellows:—

Boats.	Entered by	Time All'ces. M S	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time.
Trixie	Mr R G Monteath	3 0	6 4 7	1 59 37
Pixie	Mr H R Greaves	4 30	6 5 37	2 2 7
Erin	Mr R H Ireland	4 30	6 8 25	2 3 55
Yellow Peril.	Comr H G H Lewellin	3 0	6 10 14	2 7 14
Janetta	Officers R E	Scratch	6 17 39	2 17 39

Trixie won the first prize and the second went to Pixie.

TOMTIT CLASS AND SMALL BOAT HANDICAP RACE.

This race brought out a good entry of nine boats, and started at 4-5 p. m. All the boats were well up at gun-fire. Tomtit and Meg windward, Seyonara and Lapwing to leeward being almost on the line to-gether. On the run to N. Karanja Buoy, Sayonara established a lead which she improved throughout the race, Tomtit, Meg and Lapwing rounding after her. This order was maintained on the broad reach to S. Karanja Buoy. On the beat to the Committee Vessel Meg showed good weatherly qualities and passed Tomtit. Midget made a very good performance and crossing the home line fourth carried off the 1st Handicap prize. The class prize went to Meg, and the 2nd and 3rd Handicap prize to Sayonara and Tomtit respectively.

Boats.	Entered by	Time All'ance. M S	Time of Arr'l.	Corrected time
Midget	Officers R A	17 30	6 25 28	2 3 28
Sayonara	Mr C G Nomico Capt Crosse	Scrh	6 12 30	2 7 30
Meg	Mr C H Byrne	6 30	6 19 40	2 8 10
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	7 30	6 21 18	2 8 48
Lapwing	Capt S Goode Capt Gillespie RE	13 0	6 26 51	2 8 54
Maud	Mr J E Needham	14 30	6 23 13	2 9 43
Coralie	Mr T S Gregson	17 30	6 35 10	2 12 40
Elise	Mr F S Punnett	17 30	6 35 47	2 13 17
Estella	Mr R Carruthers	11 0	6 42 13	2 26 13

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE SPRING CHICKEN."

LAST evening the Bandmann Opera Company played the "Spring Chicken" the brightest piece in their repertoire. From start to finish there is not a dull moment and combined with pretty faces, dresses and some of Messager's daintiest music the critic must be weary indeed who would find any fault. Mr. Harry Cole, Mr. Ernest Ottwell, Miss Nora Morra and Miss Georgie Corlass were seen and heard in this piece to better advantage than in any in which they have yet appeared. Each and all of the principals contributed some delightful songs and the dances were of no lower standard. The hour when the performance ended, however, was exceptionally late and a detailed account is perforce held over until our evening edition.

END OF THE HAJ SEASON.

GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PILGRIMS.

With the departure of the last batch of pilgrims by the s. s. Bengal, this morning, the Haj season of 1905-06 has come to a close.

In the ordinary years about 12 to 13 thousand pilgrims leave Bombay, but this season owing apparently to cheap tickets last season as well as this, the unprecedently large number of 18,400 pilgrims have sailed for Jedda.

The medical inspection, disinfection segregation and shipment of such a large number of pilgrims within the short space of 3 months entailed very heavy additional work on the permanent staff of the Departments concerned.

DEPARTURE OF THE R.I.M.S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the 84th Punjabis, consisting of 10 officers, 1 warrant officer, 16 native officers, 847 non-commissioned officers and men, 75 followers and details comprising 1 officer, 2 ladies, 1 child, 1 warrrant officer, 1 non-commissioned officer and wife, 11 native details and 3 followers. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col. R. T. Crowther, Major W. A. Oswald, Captains G. M. Monis, H. S. Moberly, and Rogers, Lieuts. F. F. Hodgson, C. S. D. Aguilar, C. A. Brown, H. W. Hickie, and G. W. G. Monck-Mason, 84th Punjabis.

Lieut. Mrs. Bulteel, I.M.S., and child, and Miss Adair.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Lieutenant Martin, South Lancashire Regiment, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

Major Coteswortb, Yorkshire Regiment, Commandant of the Mounted Infantry School, Fatehgarh, will be placed on retired pay on the 21st of January next, under the age rule.

Major Tottenham, South Staffordshire Regiment, embarks for India on the 13th January, on posting to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment.

Brevet-Major Hoskins, North Staffordshire Regiment, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General in Egypt.

Major Cox, Somersetshire Light Infantry, is permitted to retire on retired pay.

GREENWICH AND LORD HUGH CECIL.

HISTORY OF THE SPLIT.

ON the subject of the Conservative Split at Greenwich where as Reuter told us yesterday, much bitterness is manifested, the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—

A determined effort is being made, and has been in course of preparation for some time past, to unseat Lord Hugh Cecil on the fiscal question. The Borough of Greenwich Conservative Association, however, which officially supports his lordship is taking strong measures to meet the attack, and has been for some time very actively at work in his interests. "We are supporting Lord Hugh," Mr. Shaw, who has been for twenty years the Conservative election agent, informed our representative, "not because we entirely agree with him on the fiscal question, but because we regard him as a loyal Conservative, and as a man of great independence, with a brilliant future before him. It has been said of him, and I cannot do better than quote the words, that 'he is a staunch Unionist and an ornament of the Unionist party,' and that 'it would be better to put him into the next House of Parliament, with all his Free Food motives than not to have him there at all."

With regard to the actual circumstances of the Conservative Split, Mr. Shaw gave the following official facts. Fifteen months ago certain members of the Council of the Conservative Association took exception to Lord Hugh Cecil's attitude on the fiscal question, and brought up from time to time resolutions hostile to him. In every case except one, in which there was a small majority, these resolutions were defeated. Last February ninety-seven delegates attended a meeting of the association, at which a letter was read from Sir A. Acland-Hood, strongly deprecating the attitude towards Lord Hugh, and testifying to his loyalty to the party, and the great assistance he had given the Government at critical periods. Thirty-five delegates left the room, and the remaining sixty-two passed a resolution in his favour. The dissentients formed a new association, under the title of the United Greenwich Association, and this association it was, and not the original association, that brought forward Mr. Benn as a candidate.

So far as the canvass has proceeded, Mr. Shaw went on to state, those members of the old association who have pledged themselves to support Lord Hugh Cecil have every confidence as to the result. They believe that the large majority of the Conservative electors would be rejoiced bo see him returned again as their representative, and in addition to these supporters, there are, it is felt, hundreds of independent electors, irrespective of party, who have a great admiration for him as being a member who has the courage of his convictions and does honour to the constituency, and these voters Mr. Shaw added, will do their very best to put him at the head of the poll. That is the official version of the Conservative split and having quoted it somewhat fully, let us hear, briefly, Mr. Benn. We are fighting for a principle, the Tariff Reform candidate said to me, We used the greatest forbearance towards Lord Hugh Cecil, but it cannot be denied that on the most important question of the day he is our strongest opponent. What we want is more employment for the people. There are local industries that are being ruined under the present fiscal system. Naturally the people and especially the working classes, are dissatisfied and the strength of the Unionist programme is that it provides them with some means of improving things.

Mr. Benn has been a resident of the borough, of which was once Mayor, for thirty years, and his supporters, prominent amongst whom is Mr. Rowland Hill, the president of the Rugby Football Union, claim that they have the great proportion of the workers of the party on their side. During the summer they held many open-air meetings, and more recently they have been twice round the borough holding crowded gatherings at various halls. Some time ago the Tariff Reform League canvassed the district with the view of ascertaining the strength of Mr. Benn's position, They found, as they state, 5,000 electors for him, 1,000 for Lord Hugh Cecil, and 3,000 for Mr. Jackson. As a test of the efficacy of a one-party canvass it will be interesting to compare these figures with the actual result.

How, it may be asked, in view of this Conservative split, does the Liberal party stand? The answer may be given in the words of Mr. Jackson's son, who is acting as his agent: "We regard ourselves as the wedge between the two." Mr. Jackson in his campaign will rather avoid the Free Trade issue and emphasise such questions as those of Education and Chinese Labour. Like Mr. Benn, he has been for many years in the borough and has won the support, it is believed of the Nonconformist element, which, in Greenwich as elsewhere, is a considerable factor to be reckoned with. Mr. Jackson added that although the stuggle must necessarily be severe, the three candidates are working harmoniously, and mentioned, as an example, that all of them attended and spoke at the dinner that was given recently to the outgoing Mayor.

PAITHAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PAITHAN, JAN. 6.

IT has been a very busy season with us of late. Most of our high officials at the head-quarters have been touring through the Districts, on their inspection business. We have lately had, a visit from the Inspector of Schools, Dr. Sirajool Hoosain, who in addition to his duties, had his hands full with the extra duties, such as the revision of the Aurangabad Gazetteer and the work of the Exhibition at Hyderabad, which is to come off, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the Princess is the honored guest of our Sirkar Ali. It is a place of great antiquarian importance, and the learned Doctor tried his best in hunting after ancient relics here and to collect tho oldest articles with the view of encouraging, if possible, the local artisans in the pursuit of their dying arts and industries, but from the learned Doctor's utterances, it can be surmised that his aspirations were not met with a hearty response! He left this sometime ago to visit Bhir, where his presence was urgently needed by the 1st Talukdar thereof for the celebration of his Highness's "Chahalsala jalsa."

While speaking of the Jalsa, I must not omit to make mention of the affair, which was held here with great success on the Dec. 28th. To their credit, must it be said, that our two big Sansthaniks Shrieyeknath and Sheo Din Kesari distributed clothes to the poor students of the school and sweets to all. Nay, the former even went a step further in distributing clothes even to the poor beggars of the town. The gathering was a large one of its kind and was attended by all the local officials and well-to-do persons of the town. The occasion was duly solemnised by reciting hearty prayers for the long life and prosperity of one Hoozoor Poonoor and the company left amid the loud cheers of the young students.

We have now amongst us Moulvi Hakim Mahomed Rashid Sahib, the 2nd Talukdar on, his "Jamabandi" affair. Though a man of 60, his iron constitution con stand the brunt of his work for 10 or 12 hours a day, and an admirabely hard working gentleman he is! He has been here for a week to ascertain the real condition of the poor ryot, who, says the report, is badly off owing to the scanty rainfall of the current year. Mr. A. G. Dunlop, the Chief Revenue Commissioner has issued a circular ordering all the Revenue officials to deal leniently with the poor ryot, whose yield in the land is not above annas 8 in the rupee The Commissioner has been also touring in Viziapoor Taluk and is expected here shortly.

INSPECTION OF SHARE-HOLDERS' REGISTER.

ALLEGED REFUSAL OF INSPECTION.

YESTERDAY, afternoon, before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court, the appeal was heard of Amarchand Hirachand a share-holder in the New East India Company, Limited against an order made by Mr. Justice Batchelor, dismissing his application for getting an inspection of the share-holders register on the ground that the Company above-mentioned had never refused it, as alleged. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Dharamsi, appeared for the appellant; Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Colab, appeared for the respondent Company, who were the defendants in the lower Court.

The appellant, in the lower Court, alleged that his Solicitors' clerk, on his behalf, went with a letter from the Solicitors, and applied for inspection on 25th August, but it was refused. On the contrary the Company averred that inspection was never refused but the clerk was told to await the arrival of Mr. Laljee Naranji the duly constituted attorney of the agents of the Company, who had gone out on business.

The Company's clerk requested the managing-clerk of the solicitors to wait for a few minutes, and offered to give inspection with the permission of Mr. Lalji.

Mr. Taleyarkhan offered arguments and cited authorities; Mr. Davar was not called upon by the Judges to address them.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the appeal remarked that it was a matter of regret that these proceedings should have been taken, under the circumstances disclosed. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

THE following resolution has been issued in connection with the annual report of the Director of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency:—

The continued prevalence of plague throughout the Presidency during the year under report has again exercised a most prejudicial influence on the conditions under which the work of the Educational Department has been carried on His Excellency in Council, however, notes with satisfaction that there has been an appreciable diminution in the number of deaths caused by plague amongst the teachers, pupils and servants of the Department and is much gratified at the large decrease in the number of schools closed on account of the disease, resulting, as this has done, in a considerable increase in the numbers of the pupils who have been receiving education during the year. As the attendance at Primary Schools has always suffered most, it is especially satisfactory to find that only 342 of these schools were closed for plague as against 1,044 in the previous year. On the whole the tone of Mr. Giles' report is most encouraging for the future, and it records the work of a year in which notwithstanding the hindrances due to plague, there has been especial activity in all branches of the Department.

Except for the passing of the Universities Bill, the year has been an uneventful one in the matter of collegiate education. There was an appreciable increase in the number of students at the Arts Colleges, but His Excellency regrets to observe that the number of successful graduates was smaller than in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note the universal recognition of the benefits derived from the hostel system, and the Governor in Council looks forward hopefully to the gradual provision of residential accommodation for all students attending collegiate institutions. The College of Science appears to have had a successful year, and His Excellency observes as an encouraging sign of the public appreciation of the work of the College that there has been a brisk demand on the part of employers for the services of men who have studied there.

The School Final Examination was in 1904-05 for the first time conducted by the Educational Department instead of by the University of Bombay. The results have already been reviewed by Government. The number of High and Middle Schools in the Presidency has increased during the year under report, and the Director of Public Instruction is able to give a satisfactory account of the progress of secondary education. Some of the schools were closed in consequence of plague, but, speaking generally, the attendance was good and the examination results satisfactory. The High Schools at Ahmedabad, Nadiad, Dharwar, Karwar and Shikarpur and the Middle School at Ahmedabad seem to have earned the special commendation of the Director of Public Instruction, but His Excellency regrets to observe that the condition of the High Schools at Surat and Thana is not satisfactory. The year has been one of general progress, and it is gratifying to note that there is exhibited a distinct tendency towards improvement, which is reported by the Inspectors to be due in part to the operation of the revised Grant-in-Aid Code and to the increased power of the Department to regulate the recognition of schools. The policy of recruiting graduates only for the staff of the Government High Schools is one which should undoubtedly make for greater efficiency, and it has the cordial approval of Government.

The information relating to primary education is on the whole satisfactory, showing as it does a general increase in the number of schools and pupils. The net increase of the latter, after allowing for the schools closed for plague, is given as 19,000. This enhancement of numbers is due partly to the diminution of the plague, but also to the fact that owing to the improvement in their resources resulting from the liberal grants made by Government the Local Boards were in a position to open new schools. Attendance at the schools increased to a marked extent during the year under report, but, owing to the disorganization produced by plague, the figures supplied cannot in themselves be taken as a trustworthy index to the progress of education among the masses. His Excellency in Council has, however, perused with much interest the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction in paragraph 20 of the report relating to the general symptoms of improvement which have been exhibited during the last few years. Larger resources have brought about notable additions to the material equipment of the schools; the greater freedom allowed to teachers by the spirit of the revised Code has resulted in a marked improvement in the methods of teaching—a matter of supreme importance in all educational work. The inspection of schools has become less mechanical and pro tanto more efficient, and the system of calling in teachers for a period of re-training in the Normal Colleges has had very successful results and should be of the greatest value in adding to the qualifications of the teaching staff. The increase in the attendance at schools where the rural standards are taught is most encouraging, and Mr. Giles is no doubt justified in pointing to it as an indication of increased recognition of the value of education on the part of the cultivating classes. In Sind, among the Mahomedans there appears to be a growing desire to bring the primary education given by the Mulla Schools into more close correspondence with that given by the Educational Department and His Excellency in Council notes with satisfaction the general advance which is reported in the condition of those schools. Concerning the condition and prospects of the night schools the Director of Public Instruction continues to be despondent, and Mr. Giles is no doubt correct in holding that these institutions are but of limited utility in a community which does not adequately realise the value of the educated working man.

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of Girls' Primary Schools and of pupils attending them. The Director of Public Instruction reports distinct progress in the matter of female education, and His Excellency in Council is gratified to learn that many new Girls Schools have been opened by the District Local Boards It is to be regretted that there should be a deficiency in the supply of trained teachers, but the steady demand for their services is a satisfactory feature of the situation.

The report gives an encouraging account of the progress of education among Mahomedans, except in the Southern Division, where no unusual activity seems to have been exhibited. In the Central and Northern Divisions there has been a very considerable increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils, and His Excellency in Council observes with special gratification that in the opinion of the Educational authorities in Sind the Mahomedans of that province are now awakening to the great importance of education and are becoming more disposed to take active measures to secure its benefits. As pointed out in the report, Sind is practically a Mahomedan province, and it is therefore essentially necessary to adapt the methods employed to the requirements of the people. The Governor in Council is glad to notice the increase in the number of Mahomedans in the Male Training College at Hyderabad, but regrets that it has not been found possible to recruit a still larger contingent, more proportionate to the numerical preponderance of the community. Progress cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory until all classes—and more especially the class comprising the great majority of the land-owners—take their due share in the work and in the administration of the Department. It is interesting to note that so many as 14 Mahomedans in the Northern Division joined the Training College during the year.

The work of the various normal schools in the Presidency has been carried on successfully during the year under report, and a considerable number of trained teachers, male and female, were supplied. The demand for them continues to increase and steps are being taken at some of the Training Colleges to provide additional accommodation. The experiment of re-training masters is said to have been most successful, and Government will watch its application to larger numbers with special interest. There was a small falling off in the number of pupils at the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy School of Art, Bombay, due probably to the prevalence of plague. The school obtained one silver and two gold medals for work exhibited at the Industrial Exhibition in Bombay in December 1904. The final orders of the Government of India on the subject of industrial education have only recently been received, and pending their receipt there has been during the year under report but little development of this branch of education. Some of the existing schools receive special mention in the report and many of them are doing useful work. There has been an increase in the number of pupils at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, from 263 to 315, and at the entrance examination in January, 1905 there were 145 candidates for admission. As pointed out by the Director of Public Instruction this state of affairs testifies clearly to the popularity of the Institute, whose efficiency in many respects is recognized in the reports of the Board of Examiners. In the Department of Commercial Education there would seem to be but little activity at present. The subject is, however, included among the optional subjects for the School Final Examination, and there appears to be reason to believe that it is gradually becoming more popular.

(Concluded on page 6.)

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

"Gallant Little Wales."

THE NEW ZEALANDERS' ONLY DEFEAT.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

There is no doubt about it "Gallant Little Wales" was never in such a state of national excitement as when the result of the new Zealanders match at Cardiff was made known. Even the Revival Systeria seemed insignificant by comparison. Cardiff was riotously elated. Immediately after the match a company of men were seen with leeks in their caps, cheering and dancing around a new and strange picture of Red Dragon of Wales. The monster's looped tail, carried horizontally as a rule, was represented as loftily erect, and the change delighted Welshmen because this revision of the work of Heralds' College reflected the common elation of the moment. When the match was over everybody seemed impelled to employ some safety valve for their exuberance to escape by, and only a few of the many thousands could share the coveted honour of hugging the Welsh players and carrying them shoulder high to the pavilion. So an ingenious man made the new portrait of the Dragon and carried it in triumph through the city. The result of the match was an occasion when much rejoicing was abundantly justified. Rugby Union football is in Wales a national pastime in a very special sense, and the success of the Welsh team in defeating the most brilliantly successful combination of Rugby footballers that has ever toured through the British Islands was counted an achievement of national distinction. Football even in Wales never stirred the emotions as did the New Zealanders' game.

Directly the players came on the field there were some intensely dramatic and emotional moments. The New Zealanders, isolating themselves in a little group, chanted their Maori song, stamped their feet and waved their arms according to their custom. Forty thousand people hushed their babel and listened, and then shook the air with a roar of amused laughter and cheering. At that moment the Wales players clustered together, the tumult was hushed again, and there was heard a thin chorus from the centre of the field. The stranger within the gates may not have recognised it, but to-day the stranger was a very small minority. Of the 40,000 people crowding the stands most were Welshmen. They knew what the red-jerseyed footballers were singing, and suddenly they made the thin chorus into a mightly uprolling volume of harmonious sound, tens of thousands of voices joining in the refrain of a beautiful hymn which expresses in perfect form the Welshman's love of his inheritance. What the New Zealanders thought of it and how they were affected by it we should be interested to know. But to the Welsh team this thrilling appeal to national sentiment was a magnificent stimulus. The impressive singing of such a chorus would have steeled the heart and warmed the blood of weaklings about to enter on a much sterner struggle and its effect on the Welsh players was electrical. In a moment a nervousness which had been ill-concealed when they walked on the field disappeared; the singing seemed to brace them to their giant task, and they went to their work with a confident determination that was a tremendous asset in the beginning of such an encounter.

Wales won the match by a single try, the only score in the match. There were some exciting moments before this try was got. Wales were the attackers almost from the kick-off. In the first half-dozen scrummages the ball came out through a cluster of New Zealand feet, but the New Zealand backs were never allowed to get away. Presently the Welsh "hookers" in the scrum began to get the ball as often as their opponents, and then the game grew very lively and hearts that had drooped over the results of the first scrummages began to be gladdened. The referee was uncommonly sharp on Gallaher. He watched the New Zealander with an untiring eye, gave several penalties against him, and, harassed him mercilessly with his whistle. Mr. Dallas seemed once or twice to be almost too ready to pull up New Zealand players. Once he stopped a movement of the backs for a knock-on that was no knock-on, and no pass that was not pronouncedly backward escaped without the shrill "Halt" from the referee. Twenty-five minutes from the start Wales ought to have scored. They had been pressing hard, and thanks to their own full back they had never been forced back on their own home quarters. Time after time the Wales backs got going, but the swiftness of the New Zealand forwards in leaving the scrummage and backing up their rear division kept the Welshmen at bay. Once there came a real opening. A Welsh forward took the ball from Wallace and gave it to his "three," Llewelyn. That player took the ball awkwardly but got it secure enough to travel some yards. He had practically a clear course for the line, and the try ought to have been a certainty, but by some mischance Llewelyn dropped the ball. The crowd was shouting with excited anticipation one moment and dumb with amazement and disappointment the next. But ten minutes later the great reward of a whole side's spirited exertions was reaped. There was a scrummage on the right of the field of play. Owen, the half back, got the ball away to Pritchard, the extra back; Pritchard flung it high and far away to Gabe, the left inside three-quarter, lying well across the field. It was a splendidly judged pass, because all the New Zealanders were on the right of the field—caught for once by surprise. Gabe took the ball well, drew upon himself the only New Zealander who could get near him, and then passed the ball surely to Morgan on the wing. Morgan dashed in and scored.

Then, indeed, there were a sight and a sound of a lifetime—a sight of tens of thousands of closely packed upstanding people jumping and waving their arms and throwing up their caps, and a sound that was such a mighty roar of triumph as men long experienced in popular demonstrations of excitement have never heard before. One of His Majesty's judges leaped to his feet on the impulse of the moment, the Lord Mayor's hat was high in the air, and scarcely a man or woman or child there did not add something to the ebullition of the moment. The kick at goal failed. None cared for that. Three points were safe, and Wales had a lead. The first half was nearly ended before New Zealand fought the Welshmen back to the home "twenty-five." Once they did it, and were beaten back. Again they did it, and got at last within five yards of the Welsh goal line, and then the referee blew his whistle for half-time. It was a happy relief for the Welsh, but hard luck indeed for New Zealand, because people who had timed the game knew that the referee had made a mistake. He had allowed insufficent time for stoppages in the play, and should have given the New Zealanders the benefit of their advantage for at least another minute.

The second half showed the Wales defence at its best, a fortunate circumstance for the side, because in this half the New Zealanders pulled themselves together and were often beating up towards the Welsh lines. There was far too much whistling on the part of the referee to permit the game to become attractively open and the scrummages must have run up to a tremendous total. In the scrummages Wales quite held their own, and the attempts of the New Zealanders to wheel when they could not get the ball to their heels were well met. The New Zealand backs had a fair share of openings made for them, and their half, Roberts, played most brilliantly, but Mynott, one of the five eighths, and Deans fumbled the ball badly time after time, and so Hunter and M'Gregor were wasted. Gillett, the full back, was strikingly weak; he fielded poorly and did little by his kicking to help the forwards. When the New Zealaed backs did get moving they found rare spoilers waiting for them. To try to dodge through the Welsh defence by jerky runs as they have dodged through so many defences during their tour was to-day as vain as for a herring to try to get through a shrimp net.

The Welshmen were splendidly alert, and backing magnificently kept their line in a way that no other combination of to-day could possibly have done. Winfield at full back was never at fault. He preserved splendidly the traditions of Welsh full-back play and found touch at great distances with unerring sureness. "Good old Bank of England," spectators shouted to express their appreciation of his sureness. In this second half there were two memorable thrills. The New Zealanders twice nearly scored, on both occassions by combined movements begun by Roberts at half. Hunter dashed down on the left and was forced into touch close by the corner flag, and M'Gregor, on the right, made a tremendously fast and threatening rush which was stopped only a yard out. Once the lead of Wales was nearly increased. Two yards from the half-way line Bush made a wonderful drop at goal, and the surely aimed ball fell only a couple of yards short of the bar. Both sides lasted well and played at a great pace to the finish, but the New Zealanders never had the slightest chance of making the last five minutes memorable like the last five minutes of their game with Scotland. In this case the whole period of the game must count as memorable. It was a superb struggle between two splendidly matched teams playing according to New Zealand methods and on the day's play Wales, the students, were just a trifle better than New Zealand, their teachers.

No fewer than twenty-six counties have entered teams for the first golf cup tournament of the Cricketers' Golfing Society—a body which is composed of members of first and second-class county cricket elevens. The competition will be decided under handicap, and on the "knock-out" principle. The teams will be three a side. The draw has been made so as to pair as far as possible, counties in the same district. The ties are :—Suffolk v. Norfolk, Durham v. Northumberland, Yorkshire v. Lancashire, Berks v. Bucks, Gloucestershire v. Somerset, Devon v. Cornwall, Staffordshire v. Shropshire Warwickshire v. Leicestershire, Sussex v. Hampshire, Kent v. Middlesex, Surrey v. Essex, Cambridgeshire v. Hertfordshire, and Bedfordshire v. Oxfordshire. The first-named county in each instance has choice of links, and matches in the first round must be played by January 20. Among the well-known sportsmen who belong to the society may be mentioned Dr. W. G. Grace, Hon. O. Scott, G. L. Jesson, and L. D. Brownlee (Gloucestershire), J. E. Raphael (Surrey) ; H. M. Braybrooke, J. R. Mason, and C. J. Burnup (Kent) ; Ernest Smith (Yorkshire) ; G. W. Beldam, C. P. Foley, and F. G. J. Ford (Middlesex) ; R. H. de Montmorency (Bucks) ; Hon. Denys Scott (Devon) ; and H. W. Bainbridge (Warwickshire).

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The report contains what is, on the whole, a gratifying account of the progress of education in the Native States of the Presidency. The staff of the Rajkumar College has been reorganized, and the College has been transferred to the supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, under whom all the Chiefs' College have been placed. The work of the Male and Female Training Colleges at Rajkot has again received special commendation from the Director of Public Instruction, whose remarks on the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, and the Girassia College at Gondal have been read by the Governor in Council with interest. The condition of the High Schools in Kathiawar is most creditable to the authorities concerned, and His Excellency notices with satisfaction that there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils receiving primary education in that province. Several schools in States under other Agencies have also been well reported on by the Director of Public Instruction, and His Excellency in Council feels assured that the cause of education is receiving careful attenion in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency.

The work of the Department has once again been carried on with zeal and efficiency in the face of grave difficulties due to the disorganization consequent on the prevalence of plague and Mr. Giles and the other officers of the Department are entitled to great credit for its successful administration during the year.

A PLEA FOR TAMMANY.

THE political philosophy of Tammany is expounded by an adept in a recent book on "practical politics" by Mr. George Washington Plunkett, who is described by the New York "Literary Digest" as the right-hand man of the leader of Tammany Hall. According to this practical politician with the candid name there is such a thing as honest jobbery. There is an honest graft, and I am an example of how it works. My party is in power in the city, and it is going to undertake a lot of public improvements. I am tipped off on the place. I go to that place and buy up all the land I can in the neighbourhood. Then the board of this or that makes its plan public, and there is a rush to get my land, which nobody cared particularly for before. Ain't it perfectly honest to charge a good price and make a profit on my investment and foresight? Of course it is, Well, that is honest graft. And after all, there is a sort of topsy-turvy validity in the argument. The Tammany town councillor has as much moral right to the betterment due to public improvements as the original landowner has—that is, no right at all. But the just conclusion is that the increase in the value of the land should go to the community which creates it, and not to any private person at all.

We get an idea of the real nature of the power of Tammany from Mr. George Washington Plunkett's account of his entrance into politics. He did not apply himself to the art of public speaking; he did not go in for "research" into, say, the housing question and write a book about it. "After goin' through the apprenticeship of the business (politics) while I was a boy by workin' round the district headquarters and hustlin' about the polls on election-day, I set out when I cast my first vote to win fame and money in New York city politics. Did I offer my services to the district leader as a stump-speaker? Not much. The woods are always full of speakers. Did I get up a book on municipal government and show it to the leader? I wasn't such a fool. What I did was to get some marketable goods before goin' to the leaders. What do I mean by marketable goods? Let me tell you. I had a cousin, a young man who didn't take any particular interest in politics. I went to him and said: 'Tommy, I'm goin' to be a politician, and I want to get a followin'; can I count on you?' He said: 'Sure, George.' That's how I started in business; I got a marketable commodity—one vote. Then I went to the district leader and told him I could command two votes. . . . He smiled on me and told me to go ahead. If I had offered him a speech or a bookful of learnin' he would have said, 'Oh, forget it.' "

HE DREADED THE SIGHT OF FOOD.

When a man who has not yet reached middle age tells you, seriously, that he dreads the sight of food, no further evidence is needed to prove that there is something very wrong with him. In ninety-nine such cases out of a hundred the evil will be found to be due to indigestion. It was that the most prevalent of all complaints, which for five months disabled Mr. E. Nicholson, of No. 34 East Street, Town Quay, Portsmouth, England. He is a wellknown and respected tradesman in that town.

My illness began with a strange gnawing pain at the stomach remarked Mr Nicholson on September 22, 1905, which gradually grew more intense and constant until at last I was never without it. Eating always made it worse and I came to dread the sight of food of any kind. The least morsel would cause me agony. There was great presure at my chest; and I frequently suffered from sick headache which made me very dizzy and caused everything to appear as though it were spining around. I slept badly at night the pain in my stomach keeping me awake for hours together, and in the morning I would arise with a bad unpleasant taste in my mouth.

After enduring this misery for some time, I went to a doctor and described my symptoms to him. He seemed to understand my case well enough and gave me some medicine; but it did me no good. Then I tried first one medicine and then another, but all in vain, my health went from bad to worse, until I reached an almost hopeless state. One day, when I was feeling terribly run down, my wife brought in a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup and set it on the table by the side of my plate. Though I had no faith in it whatever, I allowed myself to be persuaded to take some and continued to take it. The result very soon delighted and surprised me. My pain gradually subsided and never returned, the improvement beginning almost with the first dose. There has been no return of the complaint, and I feel as well as ever I did in my life, though the facts that I have here stated occurred seven years ago"

Nothing keeps a man or woman down like indigestion or liver trouble—nothing lifts them up so quickly or so surely as a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup. The remedy that cured Mr. Nicholson. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound, having a specific action on the stomach, liver and kidneys. It promotes healthy digestion and excretion expels all impurities from the system, enriches the blood and thus imparts health and tone to every part of the body. Take it daily after meals.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta presiding.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Consideration was given to a report of the Health Officer showing how far the several sanitary operations carried out in the City during the year 1904-05 had resulted in a better condition of public health.

The report runs as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that examination of the mortality figures in the accompanying comparative statement will show that the several sanitary operations carried out during the year 1904-05 have undoubtedly resulted in a better condition of the Public health of the City. Reduction in mortality will be observed not only in the total mortality of the whole City, but a proportionate diminution will be noted in the death-rate from some of the principal death causes in almost all the sections. The cleanting and flushing of gullies, the disinfection and lime washing and constant inspection of the houses in some of the cramped areas, medical relief of the poor, supervision and instruction to people in domestic hygiene and strict attention to the removal of refuse and night-soil from, in and around dwellings have greatly improved the sanitary condition of localities. The death-rate of the City from all causes has fallen from 76·66 in 1901 to 54·99 in 1904, from plague it has fallen from 24·14 in 1901 to 17·44 in 1904, from phthisis it has fallen from 8·39 in 1901, to 3·82 in 1904 and from fevers in has come down from 10·20 in 1901 to 3·10 in 1904, giving respectively 21·67, 6·70, 4·57 and 7·10 as reduction in morality from these diseases per 1,000 of population. The death-rate is calculated on the Census population of 1901 and not on the actual population of the City at present which must be much greater; even better results would be shown if the mortality were calculated on the present population."

Sir Balchandra Krishna moved that the report be recorded. He said that the Corporation was to congratulate themselves on the facts that through the efforts of their energetic Health Officer they had been able to reduce the general mortality in the city during the past five years.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji, in seconding the proposition, called the attention of the Corporation to prevalence of a certain kind of fever, known as relapsing fever in almost every house during the past four or five months. He found that there were five or six cases in every house.

Dr. Dinsha B. Master considered that considerable improvement could be effected in the sanitation of the City by a more frequent flushing of house gullies in the City than was done at present.

Dr. Jehangirji J. Cursetji was not inclined to accept the figures given by the Health Officer as the proper basis to go upon, as the last census upon which the Officer relied was not a reliable one.

Dr. N. A. Sukhia said the rate of total mortality in Bombay which was now shown at about 55 per thousand was not one that was commendable. It ought to be twenty, or twenty five at the most.

Sir Balchandra, in reply, said that the present, satisfactory condition was not the effect of one measure, but of several measures combined.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATE.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji priority was given to the consideration of the Budget Estimates for the year 1906-07. He accordingly moved that the consideration of the Budget Estimates be proceeded with. He made a long statement showing the increases in the differett items of income. He particularly referred to the increase in the General Taxation. He said the present revised assessment was such that an increase of only one per cent. would bring in a revenue of Rs. 3,33,400; though the rate of taxation was at present 8 5 per cent. Only in the year 1901, when the rate of taxation was at its maximum, i.e, 12 per cent. the revenue produced by one per cent. was only Rs. 2,57,000. Again, the incidence of taxation per head was Rs. 10·14 during the present year, while in 1901 it was Rs. 8·59. Coming to the Expenditure side they found that the estimate for the next year was Rs, 4,22 444 in excess of the estimated income. There were three ways in which this deficit could be met. The first one was to raise the rate of General taxation just so much as to bring in a revenue of the amount found deficient. Another way was to cut down the expenditure to that extent. The third way was to draw the amount from their Surplus Cash balances. The Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner did not favour the idea of increasing the rate of taxation. They could not curtail the expenditure without affecting the efficiency of the department. The third way was the only feasible one, and this they proposed to the recommendation of the Corporation.

A general discussion then followed in which Dr. Sukhia Dr. A. G. Viegas and other members took part

The proposition having been carried the Corporation proceeded to consider the Income side of the Budget in detail.

The meeting then adjourned till Thursday, and it was decided to bring up the question of the "Standard Time", as soon as the consideration of the Income side of the Budget was completed.

THE "ASSISTANCE" MEMORANDUM.

THE "Western Morning News" says:—In the opinion of at least one of our contemporaries the recent Admiralty Memorandum on the grounding of the repair ship Assistance is a serious reflection upon the Admiralty itself, it being alleged that it is directly due to Admiralty disapproval of a submission put forward from the ship for larger ground tackle and heavier anchors. It this line of criticism has been undertaken in the interests of the senior officer of the Atlantic fleet, it is not well thought out, it excludes consideration of all the facts, and is, in effect, a most damaging indictment of the distinguished officer it sets out to defend. It may be conceded that representtation was made to Whitehall while the Assistance was preparing for commission that it was desirable to have the cables supplied replaced by larger ones and that the anchors should also be returned to the Dockyard and heavier ones shipped in lieu; it may further be conceded that the Admiralty, through its then Controller (Sir W. H. May) did not approve of the submission and decided that the anchors and cables supplied to the Assistance were sufficient for the probable tests to which in use these appliances would be likely to be subjected. But —and herein lies the irony of the suggestion of our contemporary—the officer responsible for that decision assuming it to have been made, was the late Controller of the Navy, who is now the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic fleet!

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH JANUARY.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Rain wanted Linseed smaller area sown this year. all crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat doing badly.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general.

Dhulia.—Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls. Present weather may improve cotton yields slightly. Cotton healthy, crop excellent and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—No further rain expected. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Hubli.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Westerly winds blowing. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 8TH JAN.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to repaid fall in the United Provinces and at Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, a brisk rise at Karachi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and Malegaon and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Ratnagiri and 5° to 6° in excess at Malegaon, Akola, Jubulpore and Jhansi; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Coimbatore, Hyderabad (Deccan) and Karachi and 5° to 7° in defect at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Rajkot. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cochin and Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is half or more than half cloudy at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Mangalore, Neemuch, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine in the Bombay Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SUIT TO SET ASIDE A DECREE.

HIGH COURT PROCEEDINGS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Kashinath Shamjee against Chimnajee Sadashiv and others, in which the plaintiff asked that the decree passed in suit No. 20 of 1904 be set aside; that it be declared a nullity and not binding on the plaintiff; that the will of the late Khanduji Ranoji may be construed and his estate administered by and under the directions of the Court; that the plaintiff's rights and interests in the property of his grandfather may be ascertained and declared; that such property as he may be found entitled to be, secured to him and safeguarded during his minority, etc. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaiydia, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant submitted himself to the others of the Court; the Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, and Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the second defendant; and Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Maganlal, Jebangir, and Gulabbhai, appeared for the third and fourth defendants.

The plaintiff stated that one Khundujee Ranoji, his grandfather, died on the 31st May 1892 leaving him surviving his widow Muktabai, since deceased, his son Shamjee, the second defendant, and another son named Mahadu, also since deceased, and two daughters. Khandujee made his last will and testament on the 10th November 1888, whereby he appointed his widow Muktabai and the first defendant the executrix and executor thereof. He gave all his movable property to his widow. Probate of the will was granted by the High Court to the executrix and executor of the will in 1893. The first defendant was now in possession of the testator's two houses as the sole surviving executor. The whole of the testator's property, as he said in his will, was his self-acquired property. The plaintiff's father, the second defendant, had been a lunatic, and had for many years been leading a dissipated and immoral life, and was doing so in the life-time of his father. Since the death of the testator, he had contracted debts most recklessly, and his interest in his father's property was under attachment at the instance of his creditors. He had not been able to safeguard the interests of the plaintiff, his minor son, owing to his bad life at first, and subsequently to his lunacy. The plaintiff was advised that, as at the death of Khandujee, third was an intestacy with regard to a moiety of the accumulations of income, and that in the events that had happened, the plaintiff and the second defendant were entitled to the same, etc., as members of a joint Hindu family. The testator's other son, Mahadu, died on the 4th June 1903. He left no son, but left his widow, the third defendant, him surviving, and she alleged falsely that she had adopted the fourth defendant as a son to her husband. Plaintiff denied that he was a validly adopted son, as he was older than the third defendant, and as he would have been older than the father if the latter had now been alive. In the year 1895, the second defendant filed a suit against the executrix and executor of his father's will, in which a decree was passed plaintiff said he was not in existence at the date of the decree in that suit, and he submitted that his rights to the properties left by his grandfather could not in any way be affected by anything done in that suit.

The defendants, in their written statements denied the material allegations of the plaint. The second defendant averred that he was not aware that he was and had been a lunatic and denied that he was a lunatic at the time of the passing of the decree in suit No. 20 of 1904, or that he was unable to safeguard the interests of the minor plaintiff. The third defendant submitted that on a true construction of the clauses of the will, the plaintiff was not entitled to anything under the will. She denied that the consent decree in suit No. 20 was obtained by fraud or collusion, or by concealment of the material facts from the Court. She contended that the decree was valid and binding on the plaintiff. In the event of the adoption of the fourth defendant being declared invalid, she would be entitled, as his representative, to claim the full benefit of the income decreed in favour of her deceased husband. In any case she claimed a maintenance befitting the position of her family, and that the same may be declared a charge on the properties in the event of the adoption being held invalid. The fourth defendant also submitted, that, on a true construction of the clauses of the will the plaintiff was not entitled to anything under the will.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

HAVE YOU A BAD LIVER?

A bad liver is a common affliction amongst those unaccustomed to our trying climate, the chief reason being that the European does not always regulate his diet as he should. The value of Bile Beans to all "liverish people" is demonstrated by the case of Mrs, Cameron, of 105, Sword Street, Glasgow, Scotland, 22 years was a great sufferer from liver complaint. She is now in the best health, thanks to the complete cure effected by Bile Beans.

"I commenced to suffer from liver complaint" when a girl, she said. Dreadful pains seized me regularly in the small of the back, and shot up to my shoulders. These pains spread over the body and into the limbs as I grew older. Later on I became also troubled with fits of vomiting. both night and morning. My sleep was interfered with by the sickness, and whenever it happened that I arose in the morning with a headache and a fit of vomiting. I was sure to collapse in the forenoon and be compelled to leave whatever work I was engaged upon. Though I had medical advice from time to time, and took no end of medical remedies, I could find no cure,

"I was induced by a friend to try Bile Beans, The effect was most encouraging, so I continued to take them regularly. The objectionable matter with which my system seemed to be charged gradually disappeared, my appetite and strength generally improved, and there was altogether a change for the better in me. I continued taking the Beans, and eventually found I was thoroughly cured. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and I have had no return of the ailment. I am in excellent health, and owe my condition solely to Bile Beans."

Mrs Cameron who was born in Malage in Spain thinks there is nothing to equal Bile Beans for liver complaint in tropical countries.

Bile Beans are a permanent cure for biliousness, indigestion, constipation, piles, anaemia, "nerves" female ailments, weakness, dizziness rheumatism, pains in the back and side, insomnia, loss of appetite, congested liver headache, flatulence, pimples, and other eruptions, and ailments having a common origin in impaired action of stomach or liver. Bile Beans also ward off ailments common to inhabitants of tropical countries. Of all chemists and medicine vendors, or post free from the Bile Bean Mfg. Co. 30, Strand Road Calcutta, on receipt of prices Re. 1 per bottle or Rs 2-4 for large family size.

FREE SAMPLE:—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent free to all readers who cut out this coupon and send it together with one anna stamp, to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta,

Write address clearly
"Bombay Gazette" 9th Jan, 1906.

HIGH COURT.—January 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR)
Suits for hearing and final causes.
Short Causes.

98 05—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram vs Ballmukund Lachminarayen
784-05—Maganlal—J G Pame cover Doongersey vs Rodhakisso Sunbhooram—Kanga and P
865-04—Daphtary—F D John Frederick Bradbury and others vs Essabhai Malla abdialli and others
354-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherahaw Nusserwanji Chandobhoy vs Hormusjee Pestonji Meherji
693-05—Nadirsha and T—Shaik Abdula Shaik Ebrahim vs Abdul Rehman Khanhin Baloo Meya Khan Revaikar—Captain V
750-05—Maganlal J and G—Harakchand Pitamber and others vs Beitie Smith and Co
777-05—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vizbbukandas vs Bai Omba widow and others M R Vakil
798 05—Inperson—Luckmichand Ramnnrayen and others Heeralal Chandraban
818-05—Payne and Co—Sudor Carbonic Gas Co Ld vs W H Lennon Hurnby
822-05—Bhaishanker K and K Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Abrichand vs Bakarmal Ajitmat and others
824-05—Tyabjee D and Co—Sada Pana Co vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Thakurdas and Co and Inperson
877-05—Captain D V—Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed vs Nowrojee Merwanjee Dubash—undefended Now Long Causes
759-05—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Gokaldas Khushalchand and others vs Luchmon Ethoo Patel and others
791-05—Metha and D—Hajee Sidick Haji Ahmed vs Aboo Bakar Haji Ebrahim

Commercial Cause

223-05—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Moraj Mohunji Sorabji and J Part heard
In re Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894 and cause in the matter of Government and J D Gonsalves E F Nicholson for Government

Long Causes

752-05—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Messrs Kapadia Brothers—Mulla and M
820-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Sumsoodin Goolamhoosen another vs Abdoolhoosen Kahlemoodin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—Part hear
46-04—Madhavji and R—Lalman alias Laloo Ramprasad and others vs Devsey Devji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co
636-05—Matubhoy J and M—Partapchand Gulabchhand vs Bai Samrath widow Mulji and D—For postponment
432-05—Jehangir and S—Ashidbai widow vs Abdulla Haji Mahomed and others Thakurdas and Co and Captain and V
884-05—Mansuklal J and H—Bai Gangabai and others vs The Madras United S and W Mills Co Ld—Pestomji R and K—B M and K—M and R
365-05—Matubhoy J and M—Damji Hirji vs Ruttonbai widow—Captain and V
278-8789-05—Tyabji D and P—Hurgawandas Hathidas vs Baboo Bhawoo and others—Chitnis and M
318 10319-05—Dikshit D and S—John Michael Simon vs Adamji Peerbhoy and others—Bicknell M and R
250-02—Dikshit D and G—Kanji Bhadji vs Devram Keshavji—In person
403-04—Naidirshaw H D and Co—Khursedji Byramji vs Ardeser Jeewanji and others.
753-04—Nadirshaw and T—(for pauper) Bhanibai widow vs Velji Khoda and others—K B Mehta
495-01—Dikshit D and S—Keshav Luxman vs Bhagirthibai widow—Daphtary and D
340-04—Matubhai J and M—Jumnabai widow vs Ramdas Kakabhai and others—Jehangir and S B K and G
668-04—K B Mehta—Narayen Kassoo and others vs Ananta Rama M B Chothia
244-04—Payne and Co—Canji Dewji vs Currumsey Kessowji and another—Bicknell M and R
269-04—Payne and Co—Canji Devji and others vs Currumsey Kessawji and another—Bicknell M and R
174-05—Unwala and P—Damodar Dadoba Mantri vs Jamnabai alias Javerbai widow—Madhawji and K

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
For dismissal.

527-04—Bicknell M and R—Trikandas Purshotumdas and others Makanjee Depar—Raghavaya and B
787-05—Bhaishanker K and G—Dharnidhar Rughunath vs Raichand Khusal—Mathubhai J and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

622 05—Payne and Co—Latmabai widow vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaz and others J P Dastur
447-05—M R Vakil—Abdulrehman bin Essa vs Puthi
552-04—Captain and V—Thucker Vasanji Herji vs Thucker Damodhar Madhavji and others—Payne and Co
101-05—Mehta and D—Putlabai vs Wamonrao Shamrao and others Shamrao and M
7 349-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassun vs Nowroji Nusservanji and others—M J and G—S C C Suit
464-05—J and P Dustur—Phillips Co Limited vs D W Holden and others—Mirza and M
29-04—Wadia G and Co—Percy Ferdinand Fisher vs Meghji Valabhdas and another Kanga and P.
318-05—Payne and Co—Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman Chatani vs Hormusji Maneckji Mody.
32 03—Tyabji D and Co—Moroba Yadow Joshi vs Dorabji Ardeser Buxy—D F D
442-01—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehman Bhaiji vs Mahomed Yormus Hafy and others—Ardeser H D and Co
151-02—Payne and Co—Kika Khusal and another vs Rustomji Ardesir Cooper Mulla and M
564-03—Matubhai J and M—Parekh Bhojilal Purshotamdas vs Chunilal Umedbhai and others—Daphtary F and D
624-04—Payne and Co—Purshotam Huricbund vs Narayen Hurichand Mulji and D
523-01—Tyabji D and C—Moosubhoy Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and Tayatji D and Co
256-05—Pestonji R and K—Dinshaw Birjibhoy Malegaumwala vs Dossabhoy Shapurji Malegaumwala and others—Edgelow G and W K B Mehta and P R and K
422-05—Craigee L and O—Dadi Nusservanji Dadi vs Heerabai and others—Pestonji R and K and E G and W
101 05—Tyabji D and Co—Ramchandra Hirji vs Janardhan Ramchundra and others—Tyabji and Co—M R Vakil and M H M and R
754-02—Payne and Co—Shamji Ruttonsey and another vs Purshotum Ruttonsey and others—Nann H and Co—Little and Co and Tyabjee D and Co

(Before the Hon Mr Justice SCOTT)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

640-05—Captain and V—Kashinath Shamji vs Chimnaji Shadashiv and others—F P Pavri—Payne and Co and M J and G—Part heard

Long causes

675-01—Sorabji and J R—L Moniz vs E A deSouza and others—Captain and V
720-05—Captain and V—Abdulrehman bin Essa vs Khatiza Balaram and others—Tyabji D and Co
741-05—K B Mehta—Kamidhan Chotumal and another vs Balkudas Sadashivdas and another
383-05—Mulla and M—Dewram Keshawji vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
472-03—Mulla and M—Dewram Keshawji vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
371-05—Payne and Co—Jusa Guja vs Wamon Narayen and another—M B Chothia
141-05—Pestonji R and K—Pallonji Rustomji Choksey vs Hormusji Kiasji Sanjana and others—Wadia G and Co
661-05—M B Chothia—Cooverbai widow vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandara—Mulla and M
331-05—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another vs Hirji Ardeshir Dady and another—Ardeshir H D and Co—and Thakurdas and Co
573-20007-04—Mulla and M—Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper vs Merarji Mohunji—Sorabji and J
879-04—Matubhai J and M—[illegible] S and M Rao Saheb Mohunji Pranjewandas and others vs Lukhmidas Purbhudas and others—Bhaishunker K and G and M J and M

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	15
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	3
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total........	2	2	100
Total plague deaths to date ...	201 861	220,302	
Same date last year........	25	26	118

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 18th November, amounted to Rs. 22,781 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10,904. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November were Rs. 2,52,766, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 91,271.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 18th Nov. amounted to Rs. 1,927, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 181. Total earnings from 1st July to 18th November were Rs. 30,348, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 3,378.

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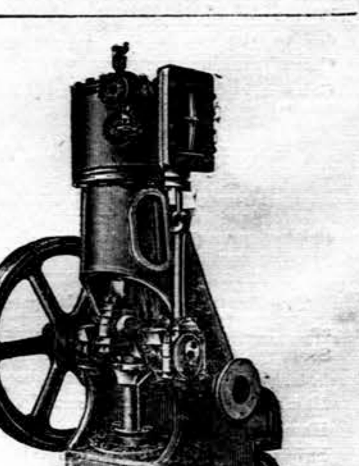

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THERE is no evidence that the new Government, or its War Minister, has any military policy—a fact which presents both advantages and disadvantages. Yet there are some guiding, ideas. As Mr. Brodrick said at Guildford the Army requires a judicious review of past efforts rather than fresh schemes, and we hope the new Minister will realise to the full the truth of his remark, that to have a period of rest from doubts as to their future will be a real advantage to officers and men of the Army. This is a matter we have not ceased to enforce. Fortunately Mr. Haldane is an Imperialist, and therefore we may expect him to take a large view of the character and functions of the Army and of the importance of giving content to officers and men. He has contributed a chapter to that new and important volume "The Empire and the Century," the subject of which is "Education and Imperial Policy." It has nothing to do directly with the Army, its officers or its affairs, but the new Secretary of State remarks rightly that the close of the nineteenth century brought to us in England some causes for reflection. Our Empire has continued to grow and our trade to expand, and everywhere abroad and at home we are faced by a competition of which our forefathers knew nothing. Mr. Haldane sees in this a balance of good evil, for he says that nothing so stimulates energy and better methods as competition. If he will but carry this idea into his new sphere of activity, the Army should benefit, for the competition is not only in matters of commerce and education, but in the matter of armaments and preparedness for war. In this light should Mr. Haldane regard the principles which he has adopted in relation to education. He is a believer in Colonial conferences, but he would not limit them to statesmen. He wishes to include representatives of the Universities of the Empire. We shall perhaps now find him advocating the inclusion of soldiers of the Empire as well. He does not see why such conferences should not be held at regular intervals, and he expects great good to come from them, for we can all learn much from one another, and an exchange of ideas is wanted to bring about a co-ordination of the system of the who-Empire. Evidently the new Secretary of State is a man of enlighened views, and "mutatis mutandis," nearly everything that he has written about education would apply equally well to measures for Imperial military preparedness. We hope he may be encouraged to bring about a real understanding with the Colonies as to the mutual share which they should bear in the defence of the various parts of the Empire.

Mr. Balfour, upon a memorable occasion, said in very clear language that the problem of the British Army is the problem of the defence of Afghanistan, or, in other words, of India. It is eminently desirable, as we may have many times pointed out, that a standard of strength should be arrived at—a standard analogous to that which has given us the Navy we possess—and we have insisted that the defence of India should provide us with that standard of strength. Obviously a supreme Navy is essential, but without a sufficient Army we can never provide for the defence of Afghanistan, to which we have pledged ourselves, and the defence of India is every bit as important as the defence of Great Britain. Russia is steadily advancing towards the Indian frontier, and, though we may have a long respite, her advance will only be delayed, and not stopped, by her reverses in Manchuria and her revolution—if such it be—at home. Her strategic railways are being pushed forward, and it is certainly possible for her to concentrate larger armies on the boarders of Afghanistan than she did in Manchuria, where she accomplished some things that even keen soldiers had not anticipated. We do not put forward this matter in any alarmist spirit, but as giving us a standard towards which we can work. We, also, have great resources in men and money, but it would be a fatal policy to think that we can depend upon the Army in India alone, or the reinforcements which the Regular Army and its Reserve could furnish from home.

There is nothing to prevent the Russians from a rapid movement across the plains beyond the Oxus, and from thus effecting a military occupation of Afghan-Turkestan up to the mountain barrier of the Hindu-Kush. It would also be easy for them to occupy Herat, and from that place, the advance to Kandahar would present no very great obstacles arising from the charactar of the country. The railway line could be extended behind the advancing forces, and it would be no difficult matter to procure supplies. Indeed, there would be nothing of any importance to check a Russian advance until our main line of defence was reached at Quetta. We may reasonably assume that such a development will not be made for many years to come but time must not be lost. Our military position in India must be solidified, and there must be some organisation at home which would enable us to furnish successive waves of men until even the very last man was put in the field. Mr. Haldane would be well advised to remember that, though the defence of Afghanistan is put forward, the great force created at home will be available for use in any other part of the world where its services may be required, To say that we require 500 000 men for the defence of the North-West Frontier is a very modest computation, and at the present time India can provide, exclusive of Imperial Service troops, a field army of only about 140,000.

We do not suppose that Mr. Haldane will be any more inclined towards conscription than was his predecessor. That from of military service has been rejected by the English people and not until the race has been educated could it be adopted, even if it were desirable. Lord Roberts is advocating universal military service, but that is only the beginning—the provision of raw matieral out of which soldiers could be made rapidly. There are great possibilities in the Militia system, if it is rightly understood, and we cannot ignore the fact that the Anglo-Saxon race seems to be specially affected towards that kind of service. The principle is adopted in the Canadian Militia Act and the Defence Acts of Australia, New Zealand, and Natal. It should not pass the wit of the new Secretary of State and his military advisers to develop behind the Regular Army an Imperial Militia Service, the Militia at home being trained much upon the principle of the like services in Canada and the Colonies. Sir Edward Hutton, whose experience of the Militia in Canada and Australia probably exceeds that of almost any other man, insists very strongly upon the merits of the system. He points out that the Canadian Militia in 1812, almost single-handed, not only held the southern frontier successfully, but carried the war into the enemy's country, while the fighting value of the vast armies engaged in the American War of Secession more closely resembled a national Militia than a regular army. If the Militia did not satisfy all its admires in South Africa, its defects were due to the want of encouragement given to it during many previous years, while it was consistently emasculated by the continual drafting of officers and men to the Regular battalions to which it was affiliated. The Militia has always been a feeder of the Regular Army, and, if it evokes the military, spirit in its men and they would like to be transferred to the Regular Army, we can see no reason to disapprove the practice. What is certain is that the Regular Army must not suffer from the competition of the Militia, while at the same time the Militia will have to be reorganised and placed upon a higher level than it has occupied for some time. We believe we are right in saying that this view has now been adopted at Headquarters.

A very interesting lecture on the subject of cavalry in war was delivered by General Scobell before the Aldershot Military Society, Sir John French presiding. The principal point made by the lecturer was that, important as might be the introduction of firearms, there was nothing to justify the disuse of the "arme blanche," and with it the das and energy which should always characterise cavalry. In Manchuria, if either side had possessed a substantial force of trained cavalry, more complete results would have been obtained. The role that cavalry was destined to play in twentieth century battles was one which called for the highest qualities, both from the leaders and the men. Brigadier-General F. Lloyd, who raised some interesting points, asked if cavalry armed with the "arme blanche" were more capable of fulfilling the true role of cavalry, such as the charge and pursuit, than an active cavalry highly trained with the rifle would do by dismounting and seizing points of vantage. He did not at all depreciate cavalry, but was anxious to be convinced, and said he would be sorry to see chivalrous cavalry discard their sword for villainous saltpetre. Brigadier-General Alderson insisted that we must guard against our cavalry losing their dash, and we could overdo the use of the rifle in that arm. There should not be so much getting off the horse, and there was no doubt the Boers did begin to charge us when they found our cavalry were not using swords. Brigadier-General A. J. Murray said that one of the great seasons that they should learn would be that a cavalryman should look to his horse first and his rifle second, although he would by no means discard the latter, and Col. Bogle Smith thought the mobility of the cavalryman would give him a tactical and strategical advantage over the infantryman with the rifle, while Maj.-Gen. F. J. W. Eustace spoke of the opportunity of using horse artillery in connection with cavalry. The general feeling was that cavalry had a great future, and that the "arme blanche" was not at all discredited. As Sir John French said, the lecturer gave a useful parallel in regard to cavalry when firearms were introduced in the sixteenth century, and the consequent disparagement of that arm, with the introduction in the nineteenth century of the magazine rifle when that opinion was repeated.

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Come and investigate my system or send for my latest works on Electrical treatment which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.
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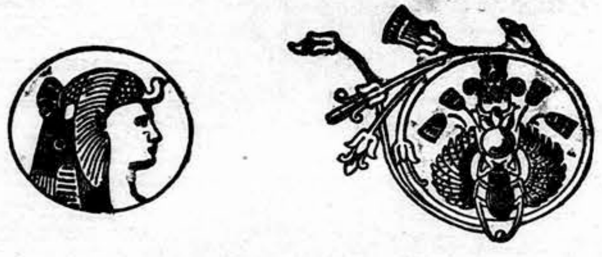

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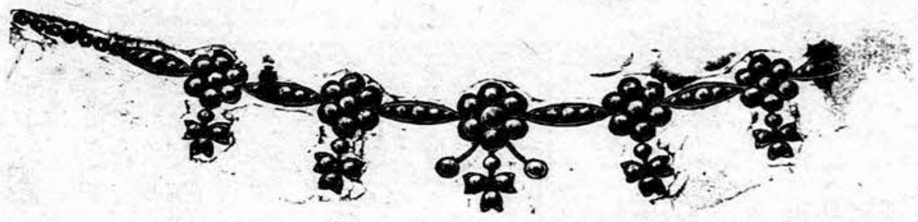
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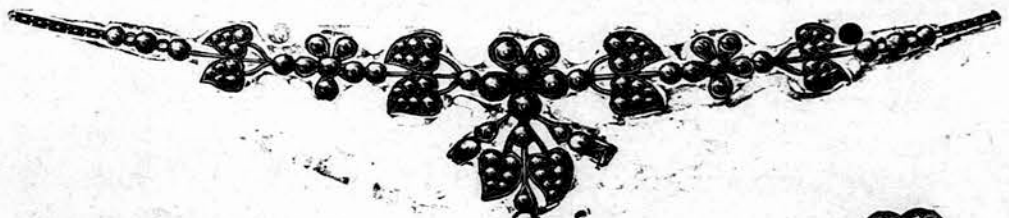
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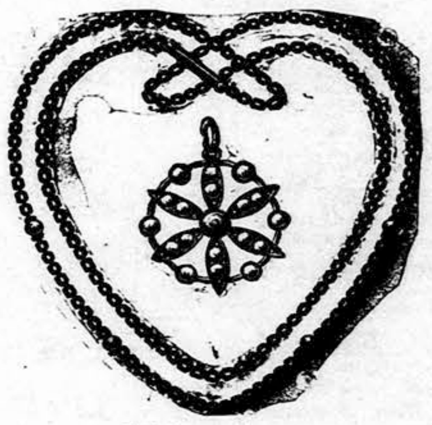
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Gold pendant set diamonds and pearls, Rs. 135

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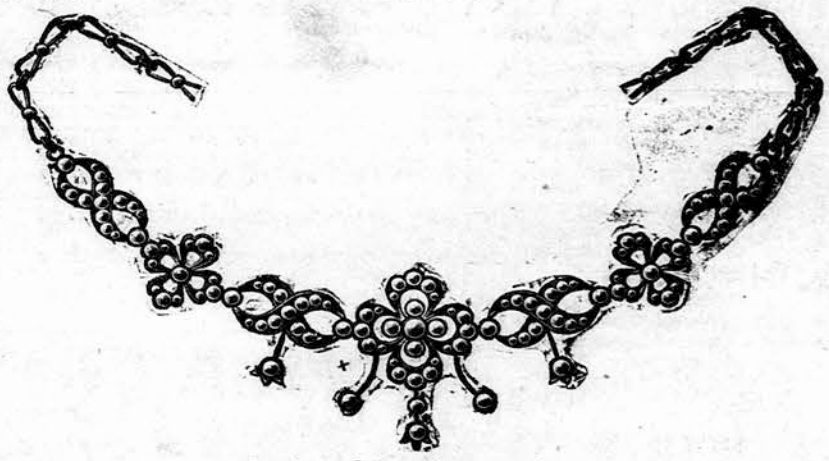
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